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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV · NO. 125 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

U. S. Economists' Bombshell For Roosevelt

ZANZIBAR INQUIRY

India Govt.'s Deputy To Sail For Mombasa To-morrow

SIMLA: May 25.

Mr. Bozman, I.C.S., who has been deputed to proceed to Zanzibar as an observer, on behalf of the Government of India, and help the Indian community there, in connection with the Binder's Enquiry into the working of the Clove Legislation, left Simla this afternoon for Bombay from where he sails on May 27 for Mombasa.

An aeroplane has been chartered there, which will fly him to Zanzibar, as otherwise valuable time will be lost, especially as Mr. Binder arrived in Zanzibar ten days and has already been collecting data.

The whole enquiry by Mr. Binder is not expected to exceed three weeks and so Mr. Bozman will be returning to India immediately thereafter.

Mr. Bozman will help the Indian association which is the only recognised body that has been speaking in the name of the Indian community there, to watch the results of the working of clove legislation.

BOZMAN'S MISSION.

That his deputation will satisfy the Indian community there is gathered by correspondence just received from Swami Bhowani Dayal, who spoke at the Lucknow session of the Congress on the resolution relating to Indians Overseas.

Mr. Bozman paid a short visit to Zanzibar in 1933 when an investigation was held into the finances of Kenya. Now he is going as an observer, an expression apparently intended to meet any constitutional objections, but this does not limit his functions in any way. Both, while proceeding to Zanzibar and on the return journey, he will probably meet Mr. Pandya and other representatives of the Indian community in Kenya and have discussions with them before returning to India, some time in July. Beyond that he has no mission of enquiry into the position of the Indian community in East Africa.

The question of appointing a Trade Commissioner in Kenya is still under consideration of the Government of India.—A.P.

INDIA AND LEAGUE

All Communications Pass Through Whitehall

LONDON: May 25.

In the House of Commons • replying to-day, Mr. Butler promised to ask for report of any recent action by the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, dealing with the consumption of opium.

Replying to Mr. Messer, Mr. Butler said that he was asking the Government of India for fuller report with regard to detenu Nani Gopal Chakravarty, who disappeared in April and was later found drowned.

HINDI IN FRONTIER.

Mr. Butler also promised to enquire with regard to Mr. Messer's assertion that the Government of North-West Frontier Province had recently taken administrative action prejudicial to the spreading of the Hindi language in the Province.

Replying to Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Butler stated that all communications from the Government of India to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with certain minor exceptions, pass through the Secretary of State for India.

He also stated that there were 145 industrial disputes in India in 1935; in none of which had there been any evidence of resistance by the Local Governments to the legitimate industrial demands of the workers.

Mr. Butler did not agree with Mr. Sorensen's suggestion that the progress of the recommendations of the Whitlet Commission had been slow.—Reuter.

Police Fire Over Women's Heads

ONE KILLED BY STRAY BULLET

Bombs Thrown On Jewish Steamer: Arab Launches Seized

JERUSALEM, May 25.

Another Jew was found shot dead this morning on Mount Scopus, near the British war cemetery.

WOMAN KILLED.

The British constable was seriously injured when Arab women stoned the party of police, who finally fired over the women's heads. One woman was killed by a stray bullet.

BOMBS THROWN.

Bombs were thrown from Arab launches at the Jewish steamer "Richard Bouchardt," outside the territorical waters as the vessel was approaching Jaffa.

LAUNCHES SEIZED.

The "Richard Bouchardt" eventually made for Telavive. The police seized the launches.—Reuter.

ARABS THROW BOMBS ON POLICE AND MILITARY

JERUSALEM, May 24.

Bands of armed Arab terrorists, who are circulating throughout the country, are destroying crops, cutting telephone wires throwing bombs firing on the police and military, and even on armoured cars.

The forces invariably return the fire, but it is difficult to ascertain the casualties of the raiders in view of the custom of removing the dead and wounded.

Ambush attacks occur chiefly in the Nablus and Tulkarm districts where, yesterday, one Seaforth Highlanders was wounded in his shoulder, but not seriously.

BRITISH SOLDIER KILLED.

The killing of a British soldier at Nurelsham is reported by a Jewish telegraphic agency.

The report says that an Arab mob tried to raid the prison. Troops were rushed to the spot. The raiders fled and fired from a hillside fatally injuring a British soldier.

Two Arabs are officially reported to have been killed and four wounded at Nablus last night in an exchange of shots between the police and the arabs, who fired from barricades from roofs.

The police were forced to retreat, but were reinforced and were able to restore order.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WON'T DEFLECT FROM OBLIGATIONS

JERUSALEM, May 25.

"No strike and no acts of violence will cause Government to deflect one jot from its determination to discharge fully its obligations under the mandate," declared Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope in a speech on the Empire Day celebration in Levant Fair at Telavive. He said he deeply appreciated the restraint shown by law-abiding citizens of the country under deep provocation during the last four weeks.—Reuter.

Report Unconfirmed

LONDON, May 25.

Yesterday's report regarding all English soldier killed in Palestine is unconfirmed.—Reuter.

Civil Disobedience Voted By Arabs

IF PALESTINE GOVT. DOES NOT CHANGE POLICY

The Jerusalem Correspondent of the "New York Times" cabling on May 7, says:—

The troubled situation in Palestine instead of subsiding now is becoming more serious. Despite the High Commissioner's warning Arab leaders at a general conference representing all Arab towns in the country here to-day unanimously decided on civil disobedience by all Arabs in Palestine.

The conference was called by the newly formed Arab High Council, of which Haj Amin el Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, is the president. According to Arab leaders, this is the first time unity has been achieved by representatives of all parties.

The meeting was extremely enthusiastic due to the presence of many young men who instilled the spirit of strong, unanimous action.

The Grand Mufti opened the conference with a speech reviewing the present situation in Palestine emphasizing the evils of the Government's Anglo-Jewish policy. Discussion followed the speech and resolutions were adopted. It was unanimously decided to announce civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes by all Arabs in the country beginning May 15 unless the Government changes its policy fundamentally.

BOYCOTT OF JEWS.

The conference decided to organize a rigid boycott of everything Jewish. It was decided that members of the High Council should proceed to Haifa and organise a much stronger strike movement, especially at the port. When the Jaffa boatmen strikers were mentioned the entire conference stood up as a sign of praise and respect.

Akram Zueitar, one of the firiest leaders of the youth organization, urged members of the council to tour the whole country explaining to-day's resolutions to the villagers and also what non-payment of taxes means. He also proposed that committees and sub-committees be elected, ready to replace any committee arrested or imprisoned. The proposals were unanimously adopted.

Ibrahim Shanti, another youth leader and proprietor of the Arab daily "Al Difaa," urged the conference to take no notice of Government orders and warnings.

When Hassan Sidky Dajany, president of the transport strike committee, who was arrested several days ago for signing a manifesto urging non-payment of taxes, entered, having been released by the Government while awaiting trial, he was greeted with a storm of applause and cheering.

He told the conference that police authorities notified Arab car drivers and bus owners that licenses would be withdrawn if they continued to strike. Nevertheless, he said, no threat could make the drivers resume work.

High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope left yesterday for a three-day visit to the Sianl desert but returned to Jerusalem suddenly late in the afternoon.

Tel Aviv is becoming impatient awaiting the Government's reply to the Jews' demands that administrative offices and courts be established at Tel Aviv for that city in addition to the Jewish colonies in the southern district.

It is understood, however, that Jaffa will remain the administrative headquarters of the Government in addition to the maritime base for the southern district.

Jerusalem Jewry is indignant at the actions of Mayor Khalidi since he became active in Arab politics and joined the Arab High Council. At the meeting of the Jerusalem city councillors scheduled for to-day all six Jewish members appeared and waited in vain for the Mayor who in the meantime was attending the Arab conference. The Jews demand that Mayor Khalidi be called to account for neglecting his municipal duties.

REPEAL SILVER PURCHASE POLICY

CALL TO CONGRESS

No Bimetallism: No Subsidy To White Metal Industry

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW YORK: May 25.

A statement issued by the National Committee of Economists urges the Congress to decide on the immediate abandonment of the silver purchase policy, repeal authority to re-establish bimetallism or otherwise subsidize the silver industry and the gradual disposal of the silver now held by the Treasury.

KING INSPECTS "QUEEN MARY"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 25.

His Majesty with Queen Mary and other Royalties are visiting Southampton to-day to inspect the wonder liner "Queen Mary". The King accompanied by three friends motored himself from home at Fort Belvedere to the Aerodrome at Windsor where he entered his own scarlet and blue aeroplane piloted by Flight Lieut. Fielden and flew to Eastleigh in 26 minutes. He motored from Eastleigh to the ocean dock amid loud cheers along a four-mile course. Meonwhile Queen Mary the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Elizabeth travelled to Southampton from Waterloo, were a large crowd loyally demonstrated. They were greeted at Southampton by the King wearing a straw hat a black suit and the Royal Party immediately went abroad the "Queen Mary" with Capt. Sir Edgar Britten and the Cunard White Star officials.

MACDONALD NOT TO RESIGN

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald states that there is no truth in the current report that he is contemplating resignation.—Reuter.

Middlesex Win By 4 Wkts. At Lords

Indian Skipper's Experiment With Batting Order Proves Disastrous To Side

When the Indian team entered on their second innings the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram tried a change in the batting order. The experiment proved disastrous, 4 good wickets falling for only 28 runs.

Amarnath batted courageously, but Robins proved deadly with his subtle spin. Mushtaq Ali and Bannerjee who were put low down in the order of batting, however, fought bravely and the pair added 57 runs.

The whole side was eventually out for 158 runs.

MIDDLESEX WIN

Middlesex had only 96 runs to make to win and a heavy defeat was in store for the Indians when it had scored 74 runs for 3.

But Nissar rose to the occasion and, with Hindlekar's splendid catches behind the wicket, captured three wickets and the total stood at 83 for 6. But the additional 13 runs were soon made thus Middlesex winning the match by 4 wickets.

THE SCORES.

INDIA	1st Innings	110
"	2nd "	158
MIDDLESEX	1st Innings	173
"	2nd " (for 6 wkts)	96

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The fall of wickets at the begianing of the Indians' Second Innings to-day was even more rapid than on Saturday. The weather was better, however, and the wicket, which was protected during the week-end, was good.

WICKETS FALL FAST.

Hindlekar and Palia opened the batting. Palia fell with nine on the board, being caught behind the wicket by Price off Smith. Three runs later Jai was out under the New l.b.w. Rule to Robins for one. Hindlekar was dismissed next with the total at 19, having scored 11, and Nayudu followed at 28 when he attempted a big hit off Robins which the latter caught.

Amarnath and Jilani came together when four wickets had fallen for 40.

Robins is bowling with a subtle spin and with the fall of Nayudu's wicket he had taken 3 wickets for 10.

JILANI OUT.

Jilani joined the outgoing procession, having played on to Sims for four (40|5). Vizianagram then came in and in a short and bright innings in which he twice pulled Robins to the boundary and then hit him for a six to squareleg, scored 15. He was out l.b.w. to Muncer (70|6). Amarnath, who batted courageously, hit one six straight over the screen, but was finally bowled by Muncer for 36, (85|7). He also hit four fours.

Mushtaq Ali and Bannerjee then entered into a stalwart partnership in which they had produced 27 and 14 respectively at lunch.

MUSHTAQ'S VIGOROUS BATTING.

The partnership between Mushtaq Ali and Bannerjee for the eighth wicket lasted half an hour in which they added 57 runs. The Indore player, batting with plenty of vigour, scored 43 in 45 minutes, hitting two sixes and three fours. He was run out as the result of an excellent throw in at 142.

Bannerjee was joined by Amir Elahi who was lucky to be missed by Peebles at shortleg, when he had made two. Peebles bowled Elahi at 158, however, and Mahomed Nissar was out at the same total.

Vizianagram's experiments in altering the batting order of the Indian Team proved a failure.

MIDDLESEX WINS.

Middlesex wanted 96 to win and though they made 74 for the loss of only 3 wickets, they had lost 3 more by the time they reached 83.

Nissar raised early hopes when Hart played on to him at three, but Price and Fairservice sent up 49 on board before Price was out to a catch behind the wicket off Jilani. The Bombay wicket-keeper too yet another catch to dismiss, Hendren at 74 and then three wickets fell for 12 runs the last one to fall at 83, being Hindlekar's third victim of the day. Covington and Smith then scored the required 13 runs, Middlesex winning by four wickets.

INDIA—2nd Innings.

Hindlekar, st. Price b Robins.	11
Palia, c Price, b Smith	3
Jai, l.b.w. b Robins	1
Nayudu, c and b Robins	3
Amarnath, b Muncer	36
Jilani, b Sims	4
Vizianagram, l.b.w. b Muncer.	15
Mushtaq Ali, (run out)	43
Bannerjee, (not out)	25
Amir Elahi, b Peebles	12
Nissar, c Fairservice, b Peebles	0
Extras	5
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Smith 1|8; Hulme 0|5; Robins 3|31; Peebles 2|31; Sims 1|27; Muncer 2|32; Fairservice 0|19.

Fall of wickets: 9|1; 12|2; 19|3; 28|4; 40|5; 70|6; 85|7; 142|8; 158|9.

MIDDLESEX—2nd Innings.

Hart, b Nissar	0
Price, c Hindlekar, b Jilani ..	21
Fairservice, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	41
Hendren, c Hindlekar, b Nissar.	12
Hulme, c Amarnath, b Bannerjee	3
Muncer, l.b.w. b Bannerjee ..	0
Covington (not out)	3
Smith (not out)	11
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wickets)	96

Wicket Falls: 1|3; 2|48; 3|74; 4|80; 5|81; 6|83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar 3|38; Bannerjee 2|13; Jilani 1|22; Amarnath 0|16.

MORE ORDERS UNDER INDIA ACT

LONDON: May 25.

Three further Orders under the India Act will be presented to both the Houses of Parliament to-morrow, dealing with the commencement of Provincial Autonomy, Revenue and Corrupt Practices. These will be debated in the Commons during the second week of June.

It is understood that the Niemeyer recommendations will be implemented in the first two orders.—Reuter.

SIR R. RAIT DEAD.

LONDON, May 25.

Death has occurred of Sir Robert Rait.—Reuter's Special.

"INDIANS IN COLONIES"

Congress Foreign Department Opens Sub-Section In Fiji

ETAWAH, May 25.

"Indians in Colonies" is the name of the sub-section under the Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress, which has recently been opened, says Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia in a letter to Mr. Prem Narain Agrawalla, the General Secretary of the local Indian Colonial Association.

Mr. Agrawala is further informed that this new organization will be issuing news bulletins chronicling Indian events and giving other information for them regularly. They will likewise be issuing an appeal to Colonial Indians to send systematic accounts of their activities, annual reports, and such other information for publicity in India.

In an interview to the United Press Mr. Agrawala congratulated the Indian National Congress for this wise step, which in his opinion should have been taken very early. Mr. Agrawala would appear to indicate that the existing Foreign News Agency which supplies foreign news to India, South Africa, Fiji, East Africa and other places was not particular of distributing news of Indian importance to any of these places, where there are large colonies of Indians and who are eager to get Indian news. He quoted a recent example of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death which was not reported to South Africa. Mr. Prem Narain Agrawala said that a complaint was made to the "Reuters" which was replied in the following terms:—

"We are taking steps to see that in future no important items of news from India are omitted from our sources."

He further quoted the examples of how the news of the death of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Lala Lajpat Rai was not reported to East Africa and Fiji.—U. P.

STOP PRESS

NAZIS CONFESS.

LINZ: May 25.

The Police arrested 90 Nazis in Upper Austria, the majority of whom are reported to have confessed to being connected with the attack on Prince Starhemberg's Castle at Waxemberg, on Saturday.—Reuter.

FASCIST FIRING SQUAD AT WORK.

ROME: May 25.

Altogether 53 people have been shot by the Firing Squads since the Italian occupation on 5th May, says an official announcement from Addis Ababa. Of these 39 were caught red-handed in incendiarism and looting and 14 in various other grave crimes.—Reuter.

ITALY AND NEGUS' MOVE

ROME, May 25.

There is much comment on the forthcoming visit of the Negus to England. It is generally interpreted as a successful move of the sanctionist element in the British Cabinet and political spheres generally to retard the development of better Anglo-Italian relations and the lifting of the sanctions.

French anxieties with regard to the future of Djibouti in the face of the competition of the Indian and Red Sea Ports have been the subject of reassuring statements from Italian political quarters. It is stated that Italian Government is not, for the present at any rate, contemplating any measures which might noticeably divert Abyssinian trade from Djibouti and, in any case, measures will not be taken without previous consultation with France.—Reuter's Special.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted Trustworthy Typist Clerk for professional firm immediately. Cash security Rupees twofifty. Apply Box No. 6215 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Gujarati male and a Dekkani female M.A., for the Pioneer Public School, to open from 3rd June at Dadar, Gokhale Road. Apply to Rao Bahadur Padhye, Matunga. 6216.

Wanted graduates strong in English, Sanskrit and History, B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply stating qualifications, experience, terms, age, etc. to the Chairman, Managing Committee, Modasa Education Society, Modasa. (Dist. Ahmedabad) 6217.

Gujrati knowing typists wanted urgently. Salary 30/- State Government Service, near Bombay. Apply personally Goldwyn (India) Co. Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 6211.

Wanted Compounder. Apply personally Dr. Paranjape M.B.B.S., Sugat Nivas, Chabildas Road, Dadar, Bombay. 6212

Wanted a Supervising Clerk for soap and toilet packing department. One with experience need only apply Swastik Oil Mills, Wadala. (6198).

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio and Broadcasting. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas. Royal Telegraph and Railway Duties College, Dadar, Bombay. (6203).

Wanted an Inter-trained mistress, strong in Hindi for School and a trained Midwife for Hospital. Apply stating qualifications and minimum pay acceptable before 25th June, Secretary, Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ld., Gwalior. 3247.

Wanted—A Professor of English, an experienced B.A., B.T., and an M.A., L.T. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary, Hindi knowing will be preferred. Sethia Jain Charitable Institute, Bikaner. (6202).

Wanted—A qualified Music teacher for G. H. P. High School, Nagina, District Bijnor U. P. Appointment will be made on one year's probation. A really capable man with a knowledge of some string instruments will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Interview at the expense of the candidate essential. Applications with certificates to reach the Secretary by 20th June, 1936. 6209.

Wanted an experienced Weaving Master for a Cotton Mill in Bengal working Double Shift. Must possess a sound knowledge of Size, Mixing, both for Finer (upto 100s) and Coarser Counts, Dobby and Jacquard Designs, with a good control over labour. Only first class and hard working men need apply, with references and testimonials stating age and salary expected, to Box No. 6182, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a Government Office in Bombay Graduate Clerk with accounts and general office experience. Pay Rs. 60-3-90. Age limit 25 years. Muhammadan preferred. Post temporary for two years but likely to be permanent thereafter. Candidates should apply in own handwriting stating qualifications and experience and furnish copies of certificates to Box No. 3241, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Central College for Women, Nagpur. Residential College, first grade, affiliated to University. All arts subjects including Hindi, civics, Geography, Domestic Science, Urdu, and Persian. Also extra subjects of feminine interest. Qualified residential staff. New session opens 4th July. For Prospectus apply Principal. 3250.

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Any subject. Send us your list of wants. New books received every week from Europe and America. Catalogues sent free. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3217)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 225-Rupee-Loan By Fifteen 16-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (6001)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

We have this day REMOVED our Office from 23-25, Hummum Street to Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 25th day of May 1936.

HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Solicitors.

3257.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the qualified policyholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1936, at 12-40 P.M. for the purpose of electing two Directors.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta 18th May, 1936. 6213.

NOTICE.

Know all men by these present that one Mr. D. Bhattacnarjya, who acted as a Selling Agent for us to secure orders and who was not authorised to receive any monies on our behalf have wrongfully received certain moneys from certain parties and who is not heard of. for the last two months, has now ceased to act for us. His authority to receive orders on our behalf is hereby withdrawn. No payment made to him by anybody is binding on us.

SARABHAI MOHANLAL SHAH & CO.,
45, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Now change of address:—
Gaya Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 3. 3255.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SECURITIES & GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a Meeting of the Creditors of The Securities & General Investment Trust, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Liquidator at No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1936, at 1 P.M. (S.T.)

Bharata K. S. Aiyar, Liquidator.

The Securities and General Investment Trust Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Bombay, 22nd May, 1936. 3254.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SECURITIES & GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Securities & General Investment Trust, Limited, held on the 22nd May, 1936, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed, viz:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that Mr. Bharata K. S. Aiyar be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be fixed at Rs. 100 (Rupees One hundred).

A.H. WADIA,
Chairman of the abovementioned meeting.

Bombay: 22nd May, 1936. 3253.

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For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING TO CONTINUED EASINESS of Money Market we have been reluctantly compelled to reduce the rate of interest on current accounts from 1-1|2 per cent. to 1 per cent. with the effect from 1st June, 1936. For Interest on new Accounts, please refer to the Manager.

K. C. KATARIA, M.Sc.,
Manager,
The Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
Bombay.

3263

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Under an Agreement of Sale entered into between NARAYAN WAMAN JOOKER and his sons VASANT NARAYAN JOOKER and JANARDAN NARAYAN JOOKER, of the one part and our client Mr. CHANDULAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, of the other part, the said Narayan Waman Jooker and his sons agreed to sell to our client their immovable property, situate at Juhu, bearing Survey No. 43. Under one of the clauses of the Agreement of Sale the Vendors agreed that they will not enter into any leases or demise on leases any portion of the said premises without the express consent of our client.

Our client has come to know that in breach of their agreement and undertaking, the vendors have purported to lease portions of premises in question without our client's consent or knowledge.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any leases entered into by the vendors, without the consent of our client will not be binding on our client and those dealing with the vendors will do so on their own risk and responsibility.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1936.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Chandulal B. Nanavati, purchaser. 3260.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DR. MINOCHER TEHMURASP ANKLESARIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, estate, or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same if any shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as Tehmurasp Terrace, situate, lying and being at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Cadastral Survey one hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 326, New No. 5270, Old Survey Nos. 638 and 639 New Survey No. 9047 Cadastral Survey No. 530 of Fort Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1556, Street Nos. 78, 2 at 6, Parsi Bazar Street and Beef Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parsee Bazar Street on or towards the West by the house of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on or towards the North partly by the house of Samsudin Ahmedally and others and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and on or towards the South by the said Beef Lane.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1936.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHARAT SINGH KOTHARI, of Marwar Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DAMODAR GOVINDJI MADHAVJI and another, the property described in the Schedule hereunder. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers "C" Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. I (Mahim), lying and being at Gokhale Road, Dadar Matunga in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and the Island of Bombay, containing by measurement 1210.58 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. (4325) (4) and Street No. 685 D, Gokhale Road and formerly Cadastral Survey No. 125 and now Cadastral Survey No. 1673 of Mahim Division and Collector's Old No. 1469 Part and bounded by on or towards the East by Gokhale Road (North), on or towards the West partly by Plot No. III Mahim and partly by Plot No. II (Mahim), on or towards the North by a Road 40 feet in width and on or towards the South by a road 60 feet in width.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1936.

KAPADIA AND SHROFF,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 3259.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMALLY SAMSUDDIN & ABDULHUSSEIN GULAMALLY, carrying on business in partnership in the name and style of M. Gulamally Abdulhussein & Co., in Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate at the junction of Tulsi Pipe Line Road and Fergusson Road, Parel, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 18 of the Scheme known as "the Jamshed Mills Property Development Scheme," sanctioned by the Bombay Municipality, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the said Fergusson Road, on the South by Plot No. 17 of the said Scheme, on the East by a road laid out as shown in the said Scheme and on the West by the said Tulsi Pipe Line Road and which said piece or parcel of land forms part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 26676 square yards bearing the several Government and Municipal Numbers specified in the following table, viz.:

Numbers as entered in the Register of the Collector of Bombay.

Collectors Old Nos.	Collectors New Nos.	New Survey Nos.
195, 227	12142, B|12142	1|2830 1|2829
195, 227	12142, B|12142	1|2829
195, 227	12142, B|12142	1|2830
309, 357,	12279. 12336	1|2828
309, 357	12279, 12336	2|2827
323, 384	12363, 12420	1|2821
385, 401	C|12432 12421	1|2821
398, 407		
138, 359	C 1|2831	
138, 359	1B|2832	
656	12636	1|2741
284, 332, 362, 365 400	12291	3|2820

Cadastral No. & Division:—156 Lower Parel Division.

Numbers as entered in the Register of the Assessor of Municipal taxes Bombay.

WARD NOS.	STREET NOS.
2064, 2065, 2066 (1)	1060 at 1062
2066 (2)	1062A
2061, 2062	102, 102

Dated this 25th day of May, 1936.

DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HOOZRIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instruction from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Khema Chhatra & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of Mahomed Salim Bin Mahomed Ibrahim, the Mortgagor (since deceased) in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge respectively dated the 20th day of June 1916 and 20th day of June 1923 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Tuesday the 26th day of May 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with the dwelling house situate at Hoozria Street admeasuring 101-6/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3864 and Cadastral Survey No. 1191 Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 208 and Street Nos. 147-149.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

THROW OPEN TEMPLES TO HARIJANS

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru's Appeal To Travancore Maharaja

COCHIN, (By Mail).

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru now on a propaganda mission in Kerala in connection with Harijan uplift interviewed by the representative of the "Associated Press" of India on the completion of her tour in Travancore said: "I am grateful to the Government and the public of Travancore for the very cordial reception they gave me. I will remember this and Travancore will always have a cherished place in my memory. I have seen a tremendous awakening among the people with regard to the evil of untouchability. Even in rural areas, I find that people are in favour of Temple Entry for Harijans. In the vast assemblies I have addressed in urban as well as in rural areas consisting of Savarnas and Avarnas, not a single voice was raised against the proposal of Harijan Temple Entry. I was most pleasantly surprised to find such great unanimity of opinion on this question. After the expression of such strong public opinion, I do not see any reason why there should be any more delay in opening temples to Harijans in Travancore. I hope that the Young Maharaja of Travancore will take cognisance of the strength of public opinion and will throw open temples by a Royal Proclamation, and thata his enlightened mother Maharani will, I am sure, support him in his pious act".

Mrs. Nehru addressed a crowded public meeting at Ernakulam and left for Trichur on Tuesday. She visits Calicut and other centres in Kerala and then proceed to the Nandi Hills to meet Gandhiji before returning to North India.—A.P.

DIED WHILE BEING RUSHED FOR TREATMENT

Khedi To Raise Memorial To Miss Chesley

NAGPUR, May 25.

Miss Mary Chesley, Gandhiji's disciple, who died near Hardwar recently, was forty-four years old. She was a B.A., B.S.C. of the London University and had served as teacher. She was keen about student economics and was a staunch socialist. Before coming to India early last year, she worked in the labour movement along with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and uncle Arthur Henderson. She came to see a friend in Northern India, when she met Miss Barr at Khedi and through her came into contact with Gandhiji.

NO CLOSE RELATIVES

Fascinated by Bapu's plan for the economic emancipation of India, through the A.I.V.I.A. she decided to join the movement, and out of her home income approximating to Rs. 250 she donated the whole to the A.I.V.I.A., after spending for her bare necessities and lead a simple Indian life in a quite village near Betul. Enquiries show she leaves no close relatives except a cousin in Canada. It appears Miss Chesley left Betul on May 3 via Prohardwar with four ladies of the Mahila Ashram From Hardwar she went to the Himalayan Hills on foot, when in the caurse of the journey she caught fever. She was rushed to Hardwar in a car for treatment, but expired on the day. It is proposed to raise a memorial to Miss Chesley at Khedi.

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Karachi ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,
Kurohime ,,	30th ,,	6th ,,
Argun ,,	8th June	23rd ,,
Biyo ,,	19th ,,	6th July
Borneo ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Sumatra ,,	9th July	24th ,,

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Fight Against Suppression Of Liberties In India

Jawahar's Appeal To Conciliation Groups

The following is the third instalment of the speech made by Jawaharlal Nehru before the members of the Indian Conciliation Group at the "Friends House" London, on February, 4th last. The first instalment appeared in our issue of May 9th and the second on the 21st idem:—

WORLD RELATIONS.

The next question is: "What is the relation of the Indian problem in regard to the world problems? Does the League of Nations help in this connection?"

I think that nearly all the major problems that we have to face in the world to-day, in Europe or India or China or America—are intimately connected together, and it is really difficult to understand anyone of them or ultimately to solve anyone of them without thinking of the other problems. The different parts of the world to-day are becoming more extraordinarily interrelated with each other, and events which happen in one part of the world immediately react and inter-act upon the other parts of the world. If there is a big thing such as an international war, obviously the whole world is upset. If there is an economic crisis—we have had a very big one in the last few years—that affects the whole world. These big waves and movements affects the whole world, and obviously the Indian problem is intimately connected with other problems.

INDIA AND ENGLAND

Anything big that happens in India obviously affects the whole British group of nations—British Imperialism. Anything that affects British imperialism makes a great difference in the world, because British Imperialism to-day is a very important factor in world politics. So far as India is concerned, it is a well-known fact that India has had the greatest influence on British foreign policy in the last hundred years or so. During the Napoleonic period India loomed large; although perhaps when you read about the Napoleonic campaigns you find that India is seldom mentioned, it was in the background all the time. Whether it was the Crimean War or the occupation of Egypt, always there was the question of India in the background and the routes to India. The routes to India have often been before British statesmen. Perhaps some of you may remember that even after the Great War there was an idea, fostered by Mr. Winston Churchill and some of the leading figures in British public life, of having an enormous Middle Eastern Empire from the borders of India to Constantinople, but it did not take shape.

It sounds rather curious now, but at that time, after the war, all the area, was in British occupation; parts of Persia were in British occupation and so were Mesopotamia, Palestine, parts of Arabia, and Constantinople. Therefore the idea was not such a fanciful one as it seems to be now, but various things happened to prevent it taking shape; there was the Soviet Government and there were events in Turkey and Persia and so forth, and the whole thing was upset by various developments. Even so, the object of the British Government was to control the land route to India, because the land route was becoming important, owing to the development of aeroplanes and motor traffic. The question of Mosul nearly brought about conflict between Trukey and England, chiefly because Mosul dominates the land route to India.

Therefore from many points of view the question of India affects world problems very greatly. Anything that happens to India inevitably affects other countries.

NO HELP FROM LEAGUE.

With regard to the League of Nations in this connection, the League of Nations might perhaps help India, if the Indian viewpoint was put before it properly and pressed before it, but so far the position has been that India has really nothing to do with the League of Nations accept that it is represented on the League. The so-called Indian representatives on the League of Nations are nominated by the Government of India in consultation with the British Government, so that they really represent on the League the viewpoint of the British Government; they do not represent, in the slightest, Indian public opinion. Therefore you might say that India is not represented at all on the League of Nations but that the British Government gets an extra representative. If India could be properly represented, I suppose the League of Nations would do some good, although fundamentally the League of Nations, of course, is an organisation for the maintenance of the 'status quo' in the world, and obviously the Indian people desire to change their 'status quo'. Therefore, if they laid any fundamental proposition before the League of Nations, it would probably be barred under some section of the Covenant or of the rules under which the League functions, on the ground that it would interfere with the domestic policy of the British Empire.

CONCILIATION GROUPS

The next question is: "In what ways can people in this country help? What part do you think a Conciliation group can play?" That is not a very easy question for me to answer, though I have endeavoured to answer it in various places, because it depends on changing conditions here, but certainly a great deal can be done if people really do take an interest in the Indian problems and think that it requires, both from the point of view of India and from the point of view of the world, a suitable solution. I do not suppose that in the present circumstances individual groups can make very much difference; that is to say, they cannot change Government policy, though they might affect it in minor matters. But I think such groups can always keep conditions in India in the forefront here.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA

For instance, even now there is no realisation amongst the British people of the quite extraordinary amount of repression and denial of civil liberties that is going in India. I am told that about a month ago there was some reference in Parliament to political prisoners.

Some Labour Members raised the question and some Conservative Members said: "What, are there still any political prisoners in India?" That question shows the amazing ignorance that prevails on the subject. There is a very large number of people in India who have been detained without trial for five years, six years and various other periods, a large number of ordinary political prisoners are being convicted from day to day and the whole apparatus of repression is functioning from day to day.

I think the average Englishman or English woman does not require much detailed knowledge of Indian problems to understand the problem of civil liberty; the average English person does thus feel that civil liberty is a desirable thing, and, when the facts of the situation in India are put before him, he is somewhat shocked; he dislikes the utter denial of civil liberty in India. I think a great deal can be done by keeping all these facts before the people of this country, and much can be done in that way by co-operation between various groups. I believe there is a National Council for Civil Liberties here, and that could usefully co-operate with other groups in the direction I have indicated.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

With regard to specific Indian problems, specially the economic conditions, the way in which the political problem depends on the economic problem is of importance because when that subject is considered the political problem is viewed in its proper perspective. Otherwise you function in the air, as we have been functioning at these Round Table Conferences and other conferences. A number of lawyers sit down and produce a paper Constitution which has no relation to the existing facts or position in India but has relation to only one fact, that is, that the vested interests in India wants to perpetuate their existence.

Therefore any group in this country can certainly help the cause of India, and not only the cause of India but, as I think one might say, having regard to the question of civil liberties and other matters which are involved, the cause of humanity. A group could go much further if it decided to adopt the political and economic standpoint of the advanced groups, but however, far it goes, it can, I think, function effectively.

As for the Conciliation Group, I have been told that it is not an organisation but a group with no specially defined limits. Such a group, I think, has done good work in the past, and I believe it can certainly do good work in the future. I have suggested that it would be desirable for the various groups interested in India as a whole or in particular questions, such as, the question of civil liberties, to keep in touch with each other. They need not merge into each other, because they have different outlooks. There is no reason why one group should adopt the outlook of another group. One may not be prepared to commit itself to some points to which another group is committed, but still they may have a great deal in common. There is no reason why they should not occasionally meet together or representatives of them confer together, so that their activities might not overlap but might supplement each other.

Mr. M. Abdullabhai Hasanalli Mamoovala, Mr. Mahomed M. Baxabhai and Khan Saheb Dawoodbhai M. Tyabali (all garlanded), of the Mahomedalli Stores, which was bombed by the Italians, left for Addis Ababa by the Mail Boat on Saturday last.

BATTLE OF LIGHTS

Municipality Declares Armistice Till June 14 To Allow Time For Reconsideration

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, May 25.

The meeting of the General Board of the Andheri-Vile Parla Municipality which was held yesterday to consider the question of street lighting proved unexciting thanks to the tact displayed by the President, Mr. Caesar De Mello who put in his appearance after a lapse of many days.

He suggested that further consideration of the matter be postponed in view of the letter received from the Electric Company and the House readily fell in with his view to postpone the matter till the 14th of June, by which time the Electric Company propose to furnish their revised terms.

Several other matters of a formal nature were gone through at the meeting. The one question on which an acrimonious debate took place was, with regard to the appointment of a Medical Officer for the Municipal Dispensary which will come into existence very shortly.

Dr. Bhatt, one of the prominent members of the Dispensary Committee, stated that the Chairman did not allow him proper facilities to go through the numerous applications for the post and that the proceedings of the Committee were irregular in several particulars. His allegations were hotly denied by the other members.

Several amendments were moved to the official resolution and ultimately, the House agreed to refer back the matter to the Dispensary Committee with a recommendation that they should submit only one name for the post and not a panel of three as they did on the present occasion.

FREE MILK FOR UNDER-NOURISHED

Viceroy Commends Simla Municipality's Example

SIMLA, May 25.

H. E. the Viceroy on his return from the week-end stay at Mashobra witnessed this morning the free distribution of milk by the Simla Municipality to undernourished children.

The Municipality by means of grant-in-aid has provided for the free supply of one pound of milk per day to each of the 120 selected children. The scheme will be continued for a period of at least three months.

H. E. the Viceroy commending the scheme stressed the importance of maintaining relevant records for comparative study and said "sufficiency of diet to maintain the fullest activity of the mind and body is an essential matter at every stage of life. That is one of the prime reasons that has moved me in improving the cattle and to link up that campaign with the vital matter of milk as an absolute necessity of diet for the mother before and after the birth of her child and for the child during the early years of growth and development."—A.P.

NO EARLY MONSOON IN BOMBAY

Last Night's Shower Does Not Herald Rains, Is Experts' View

BOMBAY, Monday.

A wedge of high temperature is, according to the weather expert, moving across Bombay.

In view of this and of no visible signs of depression in the Bay, there is only a forlorn hope of an early monsoon in Bombay.

Temporary and quite local showers of rain, according to inquiries made at the Colaba Observatory, do not, in any way, herald the real monsoon. For example, yesterday's drizzle was merely confined to the Fort area. The drizzle lasted only for a few minutes and only tended to augment the oppressive heat of the night.

Enquiries made at the Colaba Observatory go to show that the monsoon which would break only in the first week of June, as reported by *The Sentinel* a few days ago, will not advance earlier this year. The speculation, therefore, that last midnight's shower was either a real monsoon shower or a shower heralding monsoon is, it is suggested, quite groundless.

The sweltering heat, in the meanwhile, is more oppressive after the brief tantalizing and quite local showers; the days for those who work in the mills and in the offices without fans are unbearable and the nights still more oppressive in their heat; the sky is moonlit in the night and is cloudless, the Bay puts on an appearance of a normal summer day, without any breakers. The usual depression, prior to the advance of monsoon, has not yet set in.

HUMIDITY GAINS STRENGTH.

The temperature in the morning, according to the weather expert, is 85 degrees, which shows that it is above normal. The humidity in the air is 76 per cent. Although the humidity has gained strength from the last two days, it has decreased one per cent. from that on Thursday last.

The monsoon, on the south Malabar coast, has been maintained and it has even made its appearance in Mangalore, South Kanara, where the people had already its first, refreshing showers.

But Bombay must wait for at least another week for the first monsoon shower, although there will be brief spells of drizzles with temporary relief.

SUPPLY OF COPIES OF JUDGMENTS

Fees To Be Reduced In Punjab

SIMLA, May 23.

It is learnt that the Financial Commissioner of Revenue, Punjab, has undertaken important reforms in connection with the supply of copies of judicial and other records to litigants from the district record rooms. These reforms include, in the first place, measures of economy which will reduce the actual cost of production of copies from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. one lakh per annum for the whole province, and it is hoped that a large part of this saving to Government will go towards lowering the very high rates now charged for copies from litigants in the Punjab.

In view of the magnitude of the reforms contemplated the experiment will be tried in the first instance for six months in Ferozepore District where low flat rates for copies of judgments will be introduced and the charge for other copies halved with effect from June 1 next.

It is also proposed to introduce as soon as possible in all districts of the province the V.P.P. system for obtaining copies conveniences abolished a few years ago.

AHMEDABAD STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of Ahmedabad States' People's Conference was held today at the office of the Conference.

The committee took note of the enthusiasm of the members of the reception committee and delegates who joined in a large number and in a short time in response to the appeal of the reception committee of the conference.

It was resolved that in view of fifth session of the All-India States People's Conference to be held at Karachi in the middle of July and Mr. Amritlal Sheth the President elect of Ahmedabad States' People's Conference being heavily engaged there, the Session of Ahmedabad States' People's Conference will be held after the Karachi Session.

Mr. Jivanlal Sankalchand Sheth Kadwaila (Baroda State) was elected as a Joint Secretary.

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No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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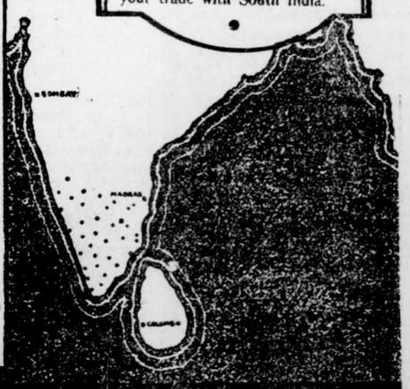
Pudukottah
Quilon
Salem
Srirangam
Tinnevelly
Tirupur
Tiruvalla
Trichinopoly
Trichur
Tripunithura
Trivandrum
Uthamalpet
Virudhunagar



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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used: GSF 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.),

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Imperial Affairs," by H.V. Hodson.
7-47 p.m. The Norris Stanley Sextet..
8-5 p.m. "Affairs Piratic," Merry moments 'neath the "Jolly Roger." A musical burlesque devised and presented by William MacLurg.
8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The Bronkhurst Trio: John Fry ((Violin) Edward Robinson (Violoncello); Henry Bronkhurst (Pianoforte.)
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Dorothy Hogben's Singers and Players.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.6 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

12-00 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club if available. o
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. The Viennese Orchestra. Leader Erwin Klein.
7-15 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London.
7-30 p.m. A Request Programme.
7-45 p.m. Commercial News.
8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. (S.B.) Variety Sitar Solos Mohomed Khan Powadas Shahir Nanivadekar. Light Music. Sarladevi.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 ks/c.

8-0 a.m. "Geeta" by Pandit B. B. Joshi.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Anand Bhairon.
8-20 a.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Bhibas.
8-35 a.m. P. S. Mukerj. Sarod—Asa.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani) Indian Homes." By Anjuman Ara Begum.
9-0 a.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Thumri Bhairvin.
9-15 a.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Qwavali.
9-35 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Deskar.
9-45 a.m. Pt. Brij Bhushan. Bhajans.
1 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. Pt. Brij Bhushan. Bhajan.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Naat.
6-20 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Puria Dhanasi.
6-35 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Purbi.
6-45 p.m. Pt. Brij Bhushan. Dhurpads. Malang Khan. Pakhawaj.
7-0 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. "Us mehv-i-taghaful ki jafa mere lie hai, Sadshukr keh itna to rawa mere lie hai." (Hasrat).
7-10 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. Thumri Aiman Kallian.
7-20 p.m. Sardar Husain. (Violin) P.S. Mukerjee (Violin), Sabri (Tabla)—Bhopali.
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "The Breast-fed Baby." By a Doctor.
7-40 p.m. Pandit Brij Bhushan. Dehati Song.
7-50 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur. "Hai azal ki is ghalat baksh peh hairani mujhe, Ishq lafani mila hai zindaji fani mujhe." (Hafeez.)
8-5 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. (Temple of Love)—"Pareet ka mandir."
8-20 p.m. Ghulam Najaf of Ajmere. Qwavali.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Hakeem Ajmal Khan." By Major Mallick Habib Ahmad.
8-45 p.m. Malang Khan. Veena—Bageshwari.
9-0 p.m Durga Bai of Jaipur. Thumri Desh.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "Our Planetary System." By the Revd. S. F. Davenport.
10-0 p.m. A Programme of Dance Music.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. (S.B.) A studio Programme by Messrs. Taylors Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the Latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghunath Bhattacharya.
2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.)
2-36 p.m. Talk: "Memorable Stories from the Hindu Epic" By Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Mejdidi. News and Notes.
5-46 p.m. Selections from Nursery Records.
5-56 p.m. Things that interests us.
6-6 p.m. Story of a daring Adventure.
6-36 p.m. Radio Artistes presents "Proharena Dhananjoy." By Birendra Krishna Bhadra.
7-51 p.m. (S.B.) News in English.
8-6 p.m. (S.B.) Light Bengali Songs. Kamala Roy.
8-21 p.m. Kumari Amiya Sarkar.
8-36 p.m. Uttara Dev.
8-51 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali.)
9-6 p.m. (S.B.) Piklers' Male Voice Chorus. A Vocal and Instrumental Recital.
9-36 p.m. (S.B.) "Gottried keeps his Word." A Play in Two Acts by Jehan Le Brun. Characters Dick Mayor, a Doctor, Alice Maynor, his wife. Otto Von Gottefried, an Egyptologist, Mer-en-Peti, Courtesan of Pharaoah Amenhetep IV. A Messenger. Act I.—Ballroom of Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, Act II.—The Maynors' house, Sharia Abbas, Cairo.
10-6 (S.B.) Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)
10-21 p.m. (S.B.) Dance Music from the Studio.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

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THE SIGN OF PURITY
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
A Powerful Tonic for Digestion & Nerves
● BUILDS UP STRENGTH
● RESTORES VITALITY
● BANISHES FEELING OF DEPRESSION
Sold everywhere

TEMPORARY TRACK TO JUHU CLOSED

The Juhu Aerodrome Authorities notify for public information that use of the temporary track to the north of the old bund at Juhu will not be permitted after May 23 as work in connection with Drainage Operations have started in this area. Traffic is being diverted on to the South of the Bund and motorists and others using this diverted track are requested to drive slowly and use the utmost care and caution.

This temporary diversion of traffic will continue till the beginning of the rains to enable completion of the drainage operations before the rains set in.

Dr. F. N. Moos, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Moos, left for England on Saturday on a world tour to study the workings of various hospitals.

FOR PEASANTS' ACTIVE ASSOCIATION WITH CONGRESS

Prof. Ranga's Scheme For Greater Mass Contact

NIDUBROLE, (By Mail.)

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Andhra Peasants' Institute, has submitted a scheme for greater mass contact for the Congress to Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram Secretary of the Mass Contact Committee appointed by the Lucknow Congress. In the course of a lengthy communication Prof. Ranga says:—

"The policy so far followed by the Congress of trying to speak for the peasants and thus gaining their whole-hearted support has resulted in the peasants coming to actively associate themselves as a class with the Congress and its organisations.

"We have to devise a formula by which both the Congress and the Peasants organisations can come into greater institutional contact with each other without losing any of their present freedom of action to carry on the national, economic and anti-Imperialist struggles.

"The membership of the peasants organisation has to be recognised by the Congress and representation for the peasants shall be granted on the various district and Provincial Congress Committees and All-India Congress session in proportion to their strength of membership. Similarly representation has to be provided on Congress organisations to Trade Unions, Youth Leagues and Women Associations if they so desire. Any peasant or worker must be at liberty as at present to become an independent member of the Congress in addition to being a member of his own functional organisation. What is more, the urban classes including the intellectuals, student youth leagues have to necessarily enlist themselves as members of the Congress. In stipulating their mutual relations we have to take care to see that the right of the peasant organisations to take independent decisions and adopt and pursue separate class-wise policies and programmes is improved and on the other hand, the capacity of the Congress to take quick and far reaching political decisions and execute its national or provincial political programmes with the least possible delay is enhanced and not impaired. At the same time neither the peasants organisations nor the Congress shall have serious cause to feel that they are either cramped or crushed unnecessarily and unduly. It is in the light of these thoughts and my practical experience of the working of the Peasants and Congress organisations, that the following draft constitutional provisions are suggested to be incorporated within the Congress constitution.

THE SCHEME.

(1) Membership fee of a peasants organisation shall be annas two to annas four per annum. Only one eighth of it be paid as affiliation fee to the Congress.

(2) Peasants representatives to the District and Provincial Congress Committees are to be elected by the Peasants' Committee, in proportion to their membership and in accordance with their own rules.

(3) Any decision taken by a special session of the A.I.C.C., or P.C.C., by two thirds majority of all those present shall immediately become operative upon all the affiliated organisations including those of the peasants: provided it does not conflict with any decision taken and pursued by the All-India or Provincial Peasants Committee during the previous six months, regarding the class interests of peasants. If however, before the expiry of a couple of months after the Congress decision, the Peasants' Committee concerned does not meet in a special session and veto the Congress decision by a two thirds majority, the Congress decision shall become binding upon the Peasants organisation after that period.

(4) In all question of politics concerning mostly the national interests, the Congress must have priority and in those of economic interests the peasants organisations must get the first consideration.

(5) It shall be competent for Congress organisations to abstain from actively associating themselves with the peasants organisation in its campaign of direct action, if such a campaign were decided upon on the sole responsibility of the Peasants' Organisations. It may render what assistance it can to strengthen the peasants. But it shall never do anything to weaken its fight and undermine its morale during its campaign.

(6) Similarly it shall be possible for peasants organisations not to agree to fall in line with the Congress, whenever it decided in favour of a campaign of civil disobedience or any other methods of direct action through a decision supported by two-thirds majority of all those present at a special session.

(7) The A. I. C. C. is competent to start Civil Disobedience or any other campaign of direct action in the manner prescribed by it and it shall be applicable to all its members owning direct allegiance to it irrespective of the decisions taken by the affiliated organisations in regard to their own members.

(8) The affiliated associations have complete autonomy in regard to the internal management, disposal of funds, ownership of property, management of several public institutions, provided nothing is done in a communal, anti national, or anti-proletarian manner.

(9) Whatever may be their views, and reactions neither the Congress nor the affiliated organisations shall do anything to thwart, weaken or undermine any of the campaigns started by any of them, whatever the consequences.

(10) The peasants organisations shall be entitled to stipulate the minimum conditions subject to which they are prepared to support the Parliamentary campaigns of the Congress.

(11) It shall be competent for the Congress Parliamentary Party to appeal against the decisions of the Peasants Parliamentary Party to the All-India or Provincial Peasants and Congress Committee and charge them with having failed to go in accordance with the Peasants mandate and the general Congress policy, subscribed to by the Peasants organisations.

It shall also be competent for any Provincial Peasants organisations to decide in a special meeting at which an absolute majority of members are represented in favour of disaffiliation from the Congress by a two-thirds or absolute majority.

There shall always be at least 4 peasant members and two labour members in the Congress Working Committee selected from among the Peasants' and Workers' representatives in the A. I. C. C., and similar provisions shall be made in regard to the constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee."—United Press.

CLASSIFICATION OF PAPER

Government Order On Tariff Board Report

SIMLA, May 22.

The Tariff Board's Report on classification of paper for tariff purposes is published along with the Government of India's conclusions thereon.

The Government of India accept the Board's recommendations generally, but consider that such of them as require to be given effect to by legislation, namely those in respect of envelopes and coated papers, be dealt with legislatively when a convenient opportunity presents itself.

As for the other recommendations of the Board, the Government have issued to-day Executive instructions, for the guidance of Customs officers. Government also propose to undertake forthwith departmental enquiries as to whether continuance of surcharge on paper protective duties is any longer justifiable, and representations are invited from interested parties on or before June 13, 1936.

The Government of India have decided that the following types of paper shall be classified as follows:—

(1) As writing paper—hard-sized duplicator paper, hard-sized white and buff, or badami mechanical paper.

(2) As printing paper—unglazed thin news, coloured (other than deep blue), paper of substance above 10lb. demy unglazed, thin news, white buff, or badami of substance above 7 1/2lbs. demy cover paper including machine glazed pressings and wrappings over 24lbs. demy, and cartridge paper below 24lbs. demy, soft-sized duplicator paper, soft-sized white and buff or badami, mechanical paper of substance above 7 1/2lbs. demy.

Buff and badami papers mean papers in the manufacture of which no dyes or pigments have been added.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Scriven Defeated In Women's Singles

AUTEUIL, May 24

In the French Lawn-Tennis Championships, the Britisher Miss Peggy Scriven was surprisingly defeated in the second round of the Women's Singles by Madame Gorodnitchenko, 0—6 6—4, 8—6. Madame Corodnitchenko who is in the late twenties is married to a Russian, who is a Naturalised Frenchman.

In the Men's Doubles semi-finals Hughes and Tuckey beat Perry and Austin 6—0, 5—7, 6—4.

Borotra and Marcel Bernard beat Brugnon and Boussus 7—5, 6—4, 4—6 6—3.

In the Women's Doubles Final Miss Yorke (Britain) and Madame Mathieu (France) beat Miss S. Noel (Britain) and Mlle. Jedrzejowska (Poland) 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S 400 METRES FREE STYLE RELAY

New Record Set Up By Dutch Team

ROTTERDAM, May 24

A new record in the Women's 400 metres Free-Style Relay of 4 minutes, 32 8/10 seconds was made by a Dutch team composed of Jopie Selbach, Rita Mastenbroek, Tine Wagner, and Wily Denouden beating the previous timing of 4 minutes 33 3/10 seconds of the Dutch Team in 1934.—Reuter.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Rasul Haji, a returned deportee who was arrested along with five others in the vicinity of Grant Road on Friday night on suspicion while loitering, it was alleged made a bold bid for freedom on the way to the Police station, but was chased and rearrested in Null Bazar.

All the accused were remanded on bail till 8th June in the Girgaum Court to-day.

A verdict of death by shock following extensive burns was returned by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day over the death of Bhikibai, aged 17 years, wife of Chandulal Chotalal, a milk dealer, resident at Gulalwadi.

A raid on 3rd floor of House No. 28 Bholwada 2nd lane by the Maharbowri Police on Friday last under the provisions of the New Gambling Act resulted in the arrests of five persons.

Pending further enquiries, the accused were bailed out till the 8th June by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court.

A person who is alleged to have thrown a bottle of acid on a woman and then absconded was produced to-day before the Additional Presidency Magistrate Court Mazgaon.

In moving for the bail of Velji, son of Jevram, the police stated that on May 5 while one Bhimabai, wife of Gangaram, was seated in a room in her house with her mother, the accused appeared and threw in a small bottle and ran away. The bottle burst into pieces the contents splashing the floor and the legs of Bhimabai. Bhimabai felt her legs burning and went to hospital and it was ascertained that the contents of the bottle were some kind of acid.

The police were informed but the accused was absconding. He presented himself at the Pydhowni police station on Saturday.

To-day he was released on bail till the 1st of June.

How a young man, in a fit of anger, is alleged to have stabbed his own father and fearing that he was dead, stabbed himself, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazgaon, to-day.

Narayan Luxman lives at Sewree, Krishna Press Chawl, with his wife and two sons, Shivram and Vishnoo.

On the 24th the mother prepared a meal of meat got from Bandra by Shivram. Shivram went out to invite two muccadams Kusaba and Sripa. In the meanwhile the family had sat for meals.

It appears that Shivram was put out at this and demanded an explanation of his father. Hot words were exchanged, and it is alleged that Shivram pulled out a knife and stabbed his father on the head. Seeing him fall down he thought that his father was dead and stabbed himself.

Both of them were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

The accused was let off on bail till June 1.

BULL FIGHTS IN SPAIN SUSPENDED

Quarrel Between Spanish And Mexican Matadors

MADRID, May 24

Spanish Citizens are threatened with the deprivation of the spectacle of bull-fighting this season, owing to a quarrel between Spanish and Mexican bull-fighters, partly due to the fact that the latter receive better terms in Spain than Spanish bull-fighters in Mexico.

A big bull-fight to-day was cancelled owing to two Spanish Matadors refusing to enter the ring with a Mexican bull-fighter, with the result that the matadors and their nine assistants were arrested and put in jail.

The disappointed spectators invaded the bull-ring and rioted until the police quelled the disturbance.—Reuter.

Church's Strange Foundations: The first Church in Australia cost £67 12s. 11d. Payment consisted of 20½ gallons of rum, 116cwt. flour, 18-3/4lb. pork, 33½lb. beef, 3lb. tobacco, 5lb. tea (valued at £7 14s. 11d.), and £59 18s. in Spanish dollars.

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Bombay 25-5-'36.

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES
Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Sud 6, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 4, 1355
Parsi: Adar 23, 1305
Hightide: 3-32; 16-16
Lowtide: 9-13; 22-55
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 10m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Friday, May 29.

European Progressive Group meeting, Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m. Subject for discussion "Town Planning."

Saturday, May 30.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

The last day to register their names for membership of the Matunga Gujarati Seva mandal is 15th June 1936. The Publicity of the Mandal appeals to all Gujarati brothers and sisters to enroll themselves before that date. Membership forms are available at Laxmi Stores, Bhandarker Road Matunga Bazzar, G.I.P. Railway.

B.P.C.C. MEETING

The ordinary May meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 31st May 1936, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
The Thrill-Packed Story of the Man who made World History.

"RHODES OF AFRICA"

with
WALTER HUSTON
As "Rhodes"
OSCAR HOMOLKA
BASIL SIDNEY
A Gaumont-British Historical Masterpiece

UPTO FRI. MAY 29th ONLY!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In His Last Picture
He will not appear in any more films!

MODERN TIMES

Also

"Mickey's Polo Team"
All-Colour Cartoon.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Wife Versus Secretary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Rhodes of Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Charlie Chan In Shanghai" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Black Box" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PLAZA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Death Takes A Holiday." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fang and Claw" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sutter's Gold" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Special Agent" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dil-Ka-Daku" Time as usual

Domestic Occurrence

In Memoriam

CHAMPAK RAMAN PILLAI—Died on 26th May, 1934. Lost but never forgotten. By his sorrowing wife.

TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The Bombay Taxi drivers' Union has now shifted its office from its old place to the Satan Building, 343, Opp. Railway Station, Grant Road, Bombay.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and the Matunga residents' Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan near Napoo Hall Matunga G. I. P. to mourn the premature death of Sjt. Nanji Premji Dewji a prominent Congress man and resident of Matunga when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Liebenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Saturday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Iwatesan Maru" left Colombo on May 24 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 28.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Corfu" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

The "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

NOVEL DOWRY

A pleasant function took place on Sunday when Master Shantaram, son of Mr. G. T. Vaidya, was married to Miss. Kamala, daughter of Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Kharkar. Mr. B. V. Kharkar presented the bridegroom with a Life Insurance Policy of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., in place of any dowry.

THE WORLI GOPCHAR AND BHOYE SAMSTHAN

A meeting of the Managing Board of the P. K. Col. Worliker Swayam Sewak Sangh of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan was held on Sunday last at Worli in the Samsthan's office. Mr. B. J. Mhatre presided.

The meeting decided to print the constitution of the Sangh which is akin to that of the Swastik League and to enroll those who are willing to be trained as officers of Camps. During the year about 25 officers will be trained. A budget for the year amounting to Rs. 375 was passed. Mr. B. J. Mhatre and Mr. V. D. Mhatre the continuing chairman and secretary respectively retired and Mr. D. V. Mahant was appointed as chairman and Miss. Balabai Wamanrao Takakhav was appointed the secretary in place of the retiring officers.

Particulars can be had from Miss B. W. Takakhav Chandrabhagabai Building, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Vice Admiral and Mrs. A.E.F. Bedford lunched at Government House on Monday.

REGAL

Daily 3 Shows
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SWEEP! POWER! MAJESTY! that's

Carl Laemmle presents

SUTTER'S GOLD

starring
Edward ARNOLD
with
LEE TRACY
BINNIE BARNES
HAWAIIAN Sequences!
LOVELY Girls!

Principal Of Girls' School Weds Magistrate

Interesting Gujerati Wedding At Matunga

Miss Chaturlaxmi Balkrishna Joshi M. A. (Bom.) B.A. (Oxon) Principal of the Mahila Vidyalaya Surat was married to Mr. Balkrishna V. Trivedi B.A. City Magistrate of Surat on Saturday last at Matunga.

The ceremony which was performed in Orthodox style took place at Bhandaji Road at the residence of the bride's father the late Mr. B.B. Joshi, Barrister-at-law.

The bride is a well-known and very

popular figure in Bombay as well as in Surat. Educated at the Queen Mary High School for Girls and later at the Tutorial High School, she graduated from St. Xavier's College and was the first woman in her community and in all Kathiawar to secure a Master's degree in Arts of the Bombay University.

She was awarded a foreign scholarship in English Literature by the Government of India and proceeded in 1932 to Oxford where she graduated from St. Hilda's.

On her return, she took over charge as Principal of the Mahila Vidyalaya at Surat, and within a year had pushed the institution, which had been languishing for seventeen years, to the front rank of Surat's educational istitutions and induced the Bombay University to affiliate it.

She was appointed lecturer in French at the M.T.B. Arts College, Surat, and is today one of the outstanding personalities in the public educational and social life of Surat.

The bridegroom, Mr. Trivedi, a distinguished member of the Presidency's magistracy, belongs to a well-known family of Ahmedabad and is the grandson of the late R. B. Mansukram Mulji R. V.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The East Indian community comprising of about a 100,000 people in Bombay and Salsette has an Association which, I am told, is organising its first social gathering on June 7 at the East Indian Hall situated in the colony of the Catholic Co-operative Housing Society.

This, I understand, is going to have a busy and interesting programme, consisting of musical sketches, humorous songs, instrumental combinations, stump speeches and many other things.

This social, I believe, is organised with the idea of giving the East Indians from Bombay, and Salsette an opportunity to meet one another and thus give them a chance to express views on the community's problems. So as to enable people from Bassein and Thana to attend this function, it is to start at 4-30 p.m. and the admission fee is Re. 1 per working member with which ticket he could get his whole family with him. So I am sure the East Indians will not miss this opportunity.

PARLE'S LIGHTING.

The Parle Municipality is now trying to tackle their lighting problem. Some time back I had referred to the controversy that has been raging between the Suburban Electric Company and the Parle Municipality regarding the renewal of lighting agreement.

The Municipality complained of being charged high rates and some of the members suggested the use of Petromax lights for street lighting. But the Electric Supply Co. has written a letter giving full details of the whole undertaking which made the Board postpone their consideration on Sunday last to June 14 when they hope to come to some terms.

ALLEGED ADULTERY

Doctor Sues Ship's Captain

BOMBAY Monday.

Immediate summon, returnable on Friday, were ordered to be issued against Captain A V. Peterson by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, as a sequel to a complaint preferred against him by Dr. T. J. Thomson-Wells on a charge of having committed adultery with his wife in or about March last.

In the course of the complaint, the petitioner stated that he with his wife resided at Orient Building, Wodehouse Road, till January 28 last. After that, the petitioner and his wife agreed to live separately for various reasons which the petitioner did not deem relevant to the subject-matter of the present complaint

As the petitioner reached the first floor of the building on the night of March 1, last, he heard his wife conversing with some man inside. Through the slit in the door and the peephole, the complainant alleged, he saw the accused with his wife seated on a sette in an intimate pose. He found accused, the complainant alleged, kissing his wife.

From further inquiries made by the petitioner he had ascertained and believed or had reasons to believe that the accused had very often visited his wife alone in her flat of the Orient buildings at about 8 or 8-30 p.m. and that he had stayed with her till the early hours of the morning.

It will be recalled that Capt. Peterson filed a petition before the same Magistrate on Friday last against the present petitioner on a charge of assault and intimidation but the case was dismissed by the Magistrate as the complainant had left the court before the case had come up for hearing.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Mr. U. H. Khan, Hon. General Secretary, Young, Men's Muslim Association writes:—

The 14th annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association was to be held at 9-30 a.m. on 24th May, 1936 in the hall of the Association. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to proceed with the work at the given time on account of an unpleasant incident, which for the first time marred the smooth working of the Association. At the time of the meeting it was found that a number of persons who were not members of the Association and some who were not entitled to take part in the proceedings were present in the hall of the Association. It was pointed out by one of the oldest members that some of the persons assembled there could not participate in the meeting, though they were welcome to remain in the hall.

Some of these persons elected a person to the chair, who, at the time, was constitutionally labouring under various disqualification. In any case it was pointed out by the Secretary, at the instance of several members, that in the presence of the President of the Association who was willing to accupy the chair, it was not possible to elect any other person to preside, (article 10 of the Constitution).

On account of this unwarranted interruption the work of the meeting was held up for nearly an hour. But I am glad to state that the Association was able to go through all the items on the agenda, after these persons, left the hall.

This circular is issued so that any member who may have left the hall on account of the petty disturbance may come to know of the proceedings of the meeting.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, Mr. U. H. Khan was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and adopted with the consent of the house.

2. The 14th annual report was also read together with the balance sheet and the income and expenditure account and adopted.

3. The election of the office-bearers and the Council was then proceeded with and the following were elected.

Messrs. M. M. Killedar, J. P. President; A. R. Abdulla Vice-President; Munshi Mirza Mohmed Ali Vice-President; U. H. Khan Hon. General Secretary; Ali H. Y. Sobani Hon. Treasurer; K. K. Aga, B.A., Hon. Lit. Secretary; Asgharally M. Ally Hon. Sports Secretary; S. H. Sadar, G.D.A., R.A., Hon. Auditor.

COUNCIL.

Messrs. Ali Mohamed Chotani; Haji Yusuf H. E. Killedar; Mohamed Sobani; Abdul Hameed Ismail; Ghulam Husain H. Adamjee; Yusufali I. Pardawalla; Abdul Kareem; Mohamed Ali Maniar

ANOTHER VERSION

Mr. A. A. Shaffi writes:—

The 14th annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association, was held on Sunday morning in the hall of the Association with Dr M. S. Gour in the chair.

The following office-bearers and councillors for the year 1936-37 have been elected.

Dr Mazharul Haq Gour, M. D. President; Mr. Haji Umerji Vice-President; Mr. Hunshi M. Mahomedali Vice-President; Mr. A. A. Shafi Hon. Gen. Secretary; Mr. A. Bashir Hon. Sports Secretary; Mr. K. B. Shaikh Hon. Literary Secretary; Mr. A. M. Barucha Hon. Treasurer.

COUNCILLORS.

Mr. I. B. Patel, Mr. M. V. Patel, Mr. A. R. C. Khan, Mr. A. A. Shaikh, Mr. Ali M. Barucha, Mr. A. Laljee, Mr. Salamatullah and Mr. Mahomed Conner.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PERFECT ROLL FOR SUBURBS

Work Of Enrolment Of Voters Taken In Hand

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE: Sunday.

Soon after his arrival from Poona, where he had gone to attend the M.P.C.C. meeting, Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt convened a meeting of the local Congress workers and acquainted them with what transpired at Poona.

In view of the fact that the next Congress is going to be one of special significance, for it is to be held for the first time in a village in the midst of the peasants with whom the Congress desires to have an increasing contact, he stressed upon the workers to strive their best to make it a success by joining as volunteers.

The other question that was discussed at the meeting was the ensuing provincial elections and making the electoral roll perfect for it.

Vile-Parle was divided into different wards and the work of enrolling women voters was immediately taken in hand. Volunteers will go in groups and visit every house and the President, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt expects full co-operation from the public.

Those who were present at the meeting complained about the delay in preparing General Roll, which is still not available to the public.

GUJARAT SCHOLAR DEAD

(From A Correspondent.)

The death occurred at Nadiad on Saturday night, of Sakshara Shree Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya, B.A., the Gujarati translator of Kavi Bana's Sanskrit romance "Kadambari," who was known as "Bana of Gujarat."

He was the last of that "brilliant galaxy of eight" who have built up the literary fame of Nadiad, the Ratnagiri of Gujarat.

Besides being a great scholar, Shriyut Pandyaji was a perfect gentleman in his private as well as public life.

He had served the Junagadh State most faithfully for forty years under numerous Dewans as the permanent manager of the Dewan office. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

"FIRE-FIGHTERS" STRIKE WORK

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 25.

Refusal to remain in uniform yesterday (the Empire Day) is stated to have led to drastic action by the Municipal Commissioner against 12 men of the City Fire Brigade who struck work in the morning yesterday. Two of these were dismissed instantly while the rest were fined one month's salary.

The fined men are reported to have proved recalcitrant gain in the evening. Further action against them is stated to be under consideration.

It is understood that it being a holiday, the men objected to remain for specified hours in uniform. The authorities insisted on this, and this caused trouble.—A.P.

3 ARTS ACADEMY

3 Arts Academy Luncheon will be held on Saturday 30th instant, at 12-30 noon at "Watsons'" Esplanade. The Mayor of Bombay will preside. Ativa Begum, Mr. P. C. Tarapore and others will speak on the 3 Arts Academy. 3 Arts Academy reception will be held on Sunday the 31st instant at Aiwane' Rifat at 5-30 p.m. The guest of honour, H. H. Maharajah Deo of Alwar, will speak on the need of founding the Academy in Bombay. Other ruling princes and distinguished speakers will be present. A programme of entertainment has been arranged. The 3 Arts will meet at Regal on Wednesday 27th May at 6 p.m.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Safety Of Passengers

The judgment of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, acquitting two women passengers of a charge of getting into a train already in motion deserves the attention of the citizens and the suburbanites. Briefly put, the story is that the two women were about to board at the Ghatkopar station a train which was bound for Victoria Terminus. One of the passengers fell down, in trying to get into the train, which had already started. The railway authorities, therefore, launched a prosecution against the two women for attempting to board a running train, an offence punishable under the Railway Act. The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution story, thought that it was improbable that the women aged above 30 years, and belonging to respectable families, had attempted to run and board a train in motion, held that no independent witnesses for the prosecution were examined besides the station staff. In the result he acquitted them.

Wanted Greater Vigilance

The Magistrate also added that a railway official was somewhat "officious" in his attitude towards the two women. Now these remarks speak for themselves. On the one hand, the railway department officials in Simla bewail the deplorable haughtiness of petty officials, which had, in the past, not helped the cause of popularising the railways and on the other hand, we find such instances in a city like Bombay, which ought to give a lead to other places in these matters. Even now it is not uncommon for not a few railway officials, to attach some sort of majestic dignity to their own position, which is a bug-bear to the simple, honest traveller, and which means nothing to the brazen-faced ticketless passenger. The incident throws some light also on the attitude of some of the guards of these suburban trains, which move off suddenly even while the passengers are still boarding the trains. What is wanted is a greater vigilance on the part of the railway officials, to see that all the passengers are safely in the train before it moves.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 00
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

Pir Motamiyan In Sankheda Mewas

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of Mangrol arrived at the Ghantoli station (G. B. S. Ry.) on May 22, and was accorded a hearty reception. He was taken in motor to the Agar State where he will stay as a guest of the Thakore Saheb for a couple of days. From Agar he will go to the Vajiris State and after staying there for a day or two will proceed to Ahmedabad to preside over the great cosmopolitan meeting that is to be held there in the beginning of June in celebration of the birthday of Prophet Mahommed.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD MISSION

A special general meeting of the Universal Brotherhood Mission was held on Saturday at Dadar when a resolution was passed electing Mr. Sitaram, D'Acharya to represent the Mission at the conference of the world fellowship of Faiths to be held in the month of July next at London.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936

INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT

Mr. Mardy Jones, an ex-Labour Member of Parliament, recently contributed to the "Nineteenth Century and After" a curious article on Indian education under British rule. It is curious because, for the most part, it is both well-informed and sympathetic, but in some places the sympathy takes the form of an imperialist's patronising spirit, belauds the new Constitution to the skies, thereby betraying colossal ignorance or something worse, and urges Britain to make a "gift of millions sterling as a goodwill offering" to India for her education, so that she may long be a partner in the British Empire. Referring to the relations of India and Britain under the new Constitution, he says: "Henceforth they will co-operate as equal partners in all their future relations. Each master at home, both partners abroad; for the Government of India Act, 1935, embodies Dominion Status, in fact, if not in form." It is impossible to take a man seriously who is capable of saying that the Act even now "embodies Dominion Status in fact, if not in form"—or that, under it India will be a mistress at home.

Miserable Record

As regards the subject proper of the article, Mr. Jones is quite right in his view that "the whole system of education is out of joint and has grown top-heavy" and that "India may still reproach us for having left undone for so long the task of founding and maintaining popular primary education on behalf of her helpless peoples." (Why peoples?) The figures he quotes tell their own tale. "At present about 8,250,000 boys out of a possible 18,000,000, and less than 1,500,000 girls out of a possible 18,000,000, now attend primary schools, staffed by about 320,000 teachers, of whom only 35,000 are women teachers. Half are untrained, all are grossly underpaid. The best in the towns get from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month; and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per month in the villages generally. Of the total population of some 360,000,000 about 4,000,000 are literate in English, less than 24,000,000 in the various vernaculars. "Such is the fruit," Mr. James bitterly observes, "of a century of educational work under British rule." What better could be expected when the rulers thought more of their own political and economic benefits than of the ruled?

Charity Not Wanted

Mr. Jones hopes that Government will, in the future, make some amends for their past neglect, saying that "what Soviet Russia has done in fifteen years India can do in twenty years, backed by her British experiences and connexions." India could do that if she were free, but the present connexion with Britain is a serious hindrance rather than a help, as past experience shows. In Russia between 1914 and 1934 literacy increased from 27 per cent. to 95 per cent., but in India it is still less than 8 per cent. And so far as pupils in secondary schools are concerned the number in Russia shot up from 5,00,000 to 4,550,000 between 1914 to 1932, an increase of 900 per cent.; whereas in India between 1920 and 1932 the number increased from 7 lakhs to 14 lakhs only. As things are, it is a far far cry from India to Russia. Mr. Jones naively suggests that "to help India to provide adequate finance for the first generation of the compulsorily educated, the Government of Great Britain must be generously prepared to help with a pound for pound grant on the income that can be derived from the All-India Public Education Loan Fund, as amends for her share of the responsibility for the past neglect of primary education in India." We are sure Britain will do no such thing, nor will her charity be needed if only she reduces, if she cannot stop, the drain of India's wealth through the costly and unwanted British Services and the British Army. So long as this continues, there is little scope for educational growth in India. Let India have full and unfettered control over the raising and distribution of her revenues, and she will soon be able to show results in the literacy of her people not less remarkable than in any country in the West.

Dictatorial Humbug

Mussolini's pronouncements have become so stereotyped in their blatant self-complacency that neither his speech to the youth of Italy, delivered from the balcony of Palazzo Venezzia, nor his interview to a correspondent of "L'Intransigeant" is likely to cause any flutter in the world. It is significant, however, that while he talked of his desire for peace and his concern for the European civilization in the course of the interview, which he knew, was meant for an international audience, he adopted the characteristically jingoistic attitude in his address to the Fascist youth. Both these poses are accessory to dictatorships and, in this particular instance, bring out clearly its two essential features. "Bravado at home and professions of peace abroad—humbugging all the time"—sum up the essence of dictatorship. And Mussolini is admittedly a past-master at this humbugging game. With a perfect show of conviction he talked to the newspaperman of his anxiety "to continue to work to his utmost to preserve peace," and, a few hours later, shouted with a display of equally strong conviction: "Comrades in arms, have we gone straight ahead so far?"—referring, no doubt, to the trail of death and destruction in Abyssinia! A Dictator without such an elastic conscience could not have continued to rule for so long. He further showed his diplomatic astuteness by giving Britain "all possible assurances" that her East African possessions would not be touched. There was little need for them, in fact, for everyone knows that a Dictator only strikes when he is assured that he possesses military resources superior to those of his intended victim. It is only in the case of poor defenceless countries like Abyssinia that treaties are treated as scraps of papers, covenants violated and assurances thrown to the wind.

U. P. Peasants' Awakening

Lecturing at the East India Association, London, Sir Edward Blunt took a very optimistic view of the present-day U. P. villager's outlook. The villager here, he said, "is no longer a despondent fatalist, demoralised by his ceaseless struggle to extort a bare livilihood from his insufficient holding and without an interest in affairs outside his own narrow circle." There is much truth in this view. Though the economic position of the villager of U. P., as of other provinces is far from satisfactory. His morale is now far better than it used to be. He is now conscious of his rights and also of his capacity to win them by organised effort. In his lecture Sir Edward ascribed the change to the efforts of Government and the landlords. The villager realised, he said, that the performances of the landlords and Government were preferable to Congress promises. It will not be long before Britain realises from which source awakening has come to the peasants of India. However, if Government and landlords do any real good to the peasant, Congress will not mind their taking credit for the fruits of other men's efforts.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

It is likely that the British Post Office will issue a pictorial set of postage stamps for the Coronation. The authorities are now discussing it.

The principal difficulty is that business firms do not like large stamps which increase work. Since the King's head would have to be on the stamps, there would be little room for adequate pictures of English scenes on the present size of British stamps. Another trouble is that large stamps would not fit stamp machines and the issue would have to remain on office sale.

* * * *

The publication of the biography of the late Lord Inchcape by Mr. Hector Bolitho reveals that when Lord Inchcape went to India in 1922 as chairman of the Indian Retrenchment Committee he found himself differing a great deal from Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army at that time.

Lord Rawlinson had "fought like a tiger to resist further cuts in the Army to balance the additional cost on the Frontier," and welcomed Lord Inchcape's arrival to revise the whole position of Indian finance. When Lord Inchcape visited the N. W. Frontier to see for himself what was happening Lord Rawlinson was delighted. After that visit Lord Inchcape was definitely on Rawlinson's side.

But Mr. Bolitho points out that "their agreement was not reached without argument and sometimes there were outbursts of candour.

"A secretry recalls one heated moment when Lord Rawlinson turned on Lord Inchcape and said. "You are a devil". The anwer came back quick as a bullet: "You are another!"

When dancing in Darjeeling long before the war among those who used to skate with Mrs. Mackay (Lady Inchcape) was a friend who liked to murmur the tunes of the band as he skated. "One evening", the author writes, "he had been talking to Mrs. Mackay of her husband's (Lord Inchcape's) talents and, carrying the conversation in a whispered song, to the music, he sang: "He Star of India sure will get....." The Star of India was given to Lord Inchcape in 1919 and in 1924 he was made Knight Grand Commander of the Order".

* * * *

It is reported that when Sir George Cunningham (who recently resigned his post as member of the Executive Council of the North West Frontier Province) returns to the Frontier Province after a long leave in London it is almost certain that he will go there as Governor of that Province.

Two facts, it is argued, strengthen this forecast. Sir Ralph Griffith, the present Governor, retires next year. Sir George Cunningham has spent nearly all of his 26 years in India on the Frontier. Sir George is best known in England as the former Rugger captain of Oxford and Scotland

At Oxford he took a first, and in 1909, the year of his captaincy, the Oxford Rugger team, then full of internationals, won the largest victory ever recorded in the 'versity match. Sir George Cunningham's father was pointed out at St. Andrew's as a model for young golfers, and he himself has played once or twice in the amateur championships. He is a grandson of the late Andrew Lang.

* * * *

There is a disappointment amongst certain friends of Lord Willingdon who had believed that the ex-Viceroy would be made a Knight of the Garter on his return from India, particularly as there are at present two vacancies in the Order.

But Lord Willingdon has been made a Marquess instead, as Lord Reading was on completion of his viceroyalty.

Lord Halifax (then Lord Irwin) became a Knight of the Garter. So did Lord Hardinge. Both represent ancient noble families, to which the knighthood is normally confined. Lord Linlithgow, on his completing his term of office, is, I understand, not likely to receive a step up in the peerage. The custom now is to confer no new dukedoms except on members of the Royal Family, a decision which caused great disappointment to Lord Curzon. Lord Linlithgow, if the King chose to honour him, would, therefore, presumably become Knight of the Garter.

* * * *

A story continues to whisper in Rome. It runs thus:

Before the collapse of Addis Ababa an Ethiopian envoy went in secret to Italy to discuss peace conditions. He was received in

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The resignation of Mr. Thomas, Dominions Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Government, was inevitable, after the disclosures, surmises, and implications of the inquiry into the leakage of the Budget secrets, the consequent flood of orders for insuring against any increase in the tea duty and the income-tax, and in implications of the real or alleged connection of the Dominions Secretary, with these rather dubious transactions. The standard of rectitude expected of the British Cabinet Minister is, despite considerable decline since the days of Pitt and Gladstone, Peel and Asquith, of a very high order. Mr. Baldwin is particularly a Prime Minister, who would not tolerate that his most intimate colleagues should have their names tarnished even by a breath of improper behaviour. It is, indeed, impossible to say what the verdict will be of the Tribunal of Inquiry. But the evidence seems sufficient to demand, for the sake of the high prestige attaching to the King's Ministers, that any one in such a responsible position as Mr. Thomas should leave the Cabinet. It is for the future to whitewash or ignore this episode. For the moment, the resignation was the only course open to a man in such honourable company, bearing such high responsibility, and expected to live up to such a great prestige.

Public Men And Morals

The objects, or occasions, however, on which such sacrifice would be expected from men in such positions, have changed considerably in the course of generations, and with the change in our ideals of public behaviour. The public opinion which forced Sir Charles Dilke from office, or from any chance of it, will now scarcely show itself so squeamish on what is now generally regarded as but a trivial error of the flesh. And we are taught the justice of keeping apart, and judging differently, men's private lives and their public behaviour. There have been divorced members of Parliament,—and even Ministers, who have never found the stigma of divorce a bar to eminence in public life. There are exalted individuals who have been charged in Parliament with the sale of honours and titles for the aggrandisement of a Political Party, or even for the ease and comfort of a given individual. But these charges, whether established or "not proven", do not seem to have affected the public standing of such individuals. Apparently, the conscience which led the late Mr. Asquith, as he then was, to demand a public occasion in Parliament to repel certain insinuations against his having used, or suffered to be used, the power of his name to procure a directorship for one of his sons in an African Company no longer stirs the most eminent of the King's Ministers to anything like the fury of indignation that a Victorian gentleman could call up on such occasions. But suspicions of making money by exploiting official information are still not tolerated for any one who would be in the Cabinet. In this country, we have yet to acquire this sense of public rectitude. There are known to be some persons, who seek elections to legislatures, or committees of inquiry in finance or banking, or even important organisations of commerce or industry, with the well-known object of exploiting the advantage such a position affords for making illicit money for themselves or their associates in exalted positions. But we are yet at the threshhold of the "Democratic Process", and may quite likely evolve our own system or Tammany, wherein there will have to be, if need be, prosecutions for corruption and bribery of future Ministers. One reaches heaven, says the Theologian through the inevitable door of purgatory

Cabinet Reconstruction

The resignation of Mr. Thomas makes the task of Cabinet reconstruction more than ever inevitable, more than ever complicated. Mr. Baldwin is himself not as firmly seated in the saddle as he was six months ago; while the well-known split between pro-Nazi Ministers and anti-Nazis, must occasion considerable further withdrawals,—not merely reshuffling of portfolios. Sir Samuel Hoare is reported as among the hot favourites,—for the Admiralty or the Chancellorship? The Dominions Office has become too definitely a second-rate affair to suit the ex-Secretary of State for India. But while Mr. Neville Chamberlain chooses to retain the Finance portfolio, it is unthinkable that Mr. Baldwin could seek to replace him. It would be another story if the Man with the Pipe is himself given his 'conge', and Chamberlain at last comes into the place which his father thought he could fill against Mr. Balfour, and his brother was fancied for against Mr. Baldwin. Whatever the reconstruction, there seems to be little chance of a radical change in policy,—except,

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

SIR WAZIR HASAN'S LEAD

Sir Wazir Hasan's support to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's idea of starting a Civil Liberties Union is worthy of an ex-Chief Judge and is in refreshing contrast with the unwillingness of some Moderates who fight shy of doing anything against Government's wishes. Sir Wazir is emphatic about the need for the proposed Union, for he justly contends that "the existence of civil liberties is the necessary pre-requisite of all political activities in the country". He views "with apprehension the serious encroachment made daily on our liberties by an irresponsible administration" and declares that such methods are "repugnant to his sense of justice and fairplay as they would be to all right-thinking men". Unfortunately, however, many who are capable of right-thinking and who talk glibly of Liberalism are so easily misled by political prejudices.

DUTY OF ALL PARTIES

Sir Wazir is not unmindful of the political difference in the country and the consequent difficulty of conducting a Civil Liberties Union on non-party lines. But he rightly observes: "There are certain fundamental matters over which we cannot possibly allow difference in our political outlook to stop us from uniting. The question of starting a countrywide agitation for the protection of our Civil Liberties is one of them". He particularly "deprecates the action of those communalists who have gone to the absurd length of refusing to participate in this work just because they approach the question of the Communal Award from an angle which is not the same as that of the Congress". It is to be hoped that Sir Wazir's determination to give his "fullest cooperation" to the Congress President's scheme will induce many doubters and opponents to follow his worthy lead.

BOMBAY ARTS SOCIETY.

The reactionary attitude of the Bombay Art Society is known to every unbiased observer of art events. It has been, as we have repeatedly pointed out, its outstanding feature for several years past. Lord Brabourne's first speech at the School of Art and at the Society's Town Hall Exhibition, revealing, as it did, his unambiguous championship of Indian art, seems to have succeeded only in stiffening that attitude. The last annual general meeting witnessed the most recent of its manifestations. Those who had hoped, as the Rev. Acland, President of the Society, in his speech at the opening of the Exhibition, hoped, that "friends" of the Society would be friends also of the younger generation of progressive artists, who had, despite almost insuperable difficulties, earned their name and fame, had hoped in vain. And, as we pointed out some weeks ago, the Society's executive left the only alternative to self-respecting friends of the younger artists, who proposed, among other things, to align the Society with their progressive demands and to appoint the Director of the School as an ex-officio member of the Judging Committee. The Society emphatically and unceremoniously rejected all rational procedure for common helpful action that was agreed to by responsible friends of the Society.

BURDEN & OBSTACLE TO ART.

We now understand that, as a consequence of the Society's decisions, Rev. Acland, the President of the Society, Syt. M. R. Jayakar and Lady Beaumont have tendered their resignations. This is as it should have been. Quite characteristically, after this, the Society offered Mr. C. Gerard, the officiating Director of the School of Art, the doubtful honour of being 'co-opted' as a member of the Managing Committee. Mr. Gerard has, of course, declined the honour with thanks. The question now is whether the association of Lord Brabourne as a patron of an institution whose attitude has been a burden and an obstacle to aspiring artists, will be helpful to the advancement of Indian art? We can think of only one answer. His Excellency's association with a Society that has consistently revealed its unsympathetic attitude towards the leading art institute of the Presidency and thus towards the advancement of Indian art would make the burden intolerable and the obstacle fatal.

MORAL VICTORY FOR BHANGIS.

The Broach Bhangis' strike, we are glad to note, has ended in a moral victory for them. Mr. A. V. Thakkar has been accepted as the arbitrator by the Bhangis and the President of the Municipality has promised that there would be no victimization of the strikers, that cases against them would be withdrawn and that arrears of pay would be promptly paid. The demands of the strikers are so modest and reasonable and their conduct of the strike so peaceful and lawful that general sympathy is felt for their cause. There can be little doubt as to what Mr. Thakkar's award will be and while the President is already pledged to accept and support it we cannot too strongly urge upon the members of the Municipality, too, to accept it when it is made. They will be only discharging their offer to end the dire poverty of Bhangis whose present pitiable condition entitles them to a more humane treatment than they get at present.

FOUR-ANNA TAXIS.

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union deserves to be complimented upon its decision to start a regular four-anna service as from June first. The question has been on the tapis for nearly three months now, and though for reasons that are well-known, the strike that was initiated last month proved infructuous, the Union has finally carried its point, inspite of the various impediments put in its way. This fact, by itself, proves the strong belief the taxi-drivers have in the economic efficacy of the new tariff. The public, too, we are confident, heartily welcome the new schedule. It is to be hoped that the police will now accept the new rate as a "fait accompli."

Dividends On Tata Steel Shares

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under Article 133 of the Articles of Association of Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, the Board of Directors have proposed an additional dividend of Rs. 3/8 on second preference shares, subject to income-tax, whereas the dividend proposed by the Board on the Ordinary and deferred shares is free of income tax as stated on page 4 of the recently issued report.

What provision has the Board of Directors made for the payment of income-tax? Is it to be paid out of the profits of the Company, and if so, whether such payment can be considered legal, under Article 133, without setting aside an equivalent amount for payment on Second Preference Shares?

Thanking you for the courtesy of publishing this letter.—Yours, etc.

B. N. JAVERI.

Pundit Jawaharlal And His Socialism

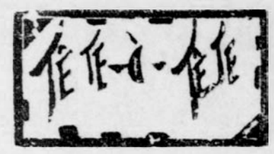
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have followed the controversy on the subject, and have no desire to take part in the battle of giants and of words, but I will like to put one question to Punditjee, his followers and "commercial" supporters, why waste powder and shot and create unnecessary divisions amongst and between ourselves? If (and it is no small if) what Punditjee calls socialism is to be put into effect *after* swaraj is attained, then why not wait till it is achieved and concentrate on that issue instead of dividing the army that is to win swaraj?

Better policy—and surely consistent—will be to fight jointly and achieve Swaraj by united efforts, instead of flying at each other's throats, which has been the bane of Indian politics, and that is why we have not succeeded, inspite of sacrifices the country has made. This may be considered weak advice, but it is better to be wisely weak, than foolish brave.—Yours, etc.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mahableshwar,
May 24.



BIRTH OF FREEDOM IN ITALY.
—Headline.

Still-born!

* * * *

"I ask nothing of Britain," says Signor Mussolini, "I am ready to give her all possible assurances."

Very generous of him, indeed! But none knows better than Britain what the true worth of such "assurances" is. Britain, Mussolini ought to know, is herself a dealer in the same commodity.

* * * *

Il Duce further declared that he "would continue to work for peace."

Isn't he satisfied with one Abyssinia?

* * * *

Concluding, he said that it was time to descend from the clouds of metaphysics and recognize realities and facts which are favourable to the development of European civilization.

And this civilization, it appears, can only thrive in the midst of clouds of poison-gas!

* * * *

Says a writer in Bori Bunder Minor, writing about the Fascist aggression—

"And Italy's the second largest people in Europe, swept on by the same onward striving spirit that sent American pioneers across deserts and Britishers over sea, has set out to seize new lands."

A bit of plain-speaking, one must admit.

We Indians are quite acquainted with this "onward striving spirit" which is ever manifesting itself in new forms.

* * * *

Our old friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha, true to his "numerical" traditions, has put 30 questions to "The 21"—the signatories to the famous manifesto of A. D. Shroff and Co.

The extra nine questions may be distributed among the Anglo-Indian papers which have come out so gallantly to champion the cause of "The 21."

* * * *

But we think it is not fair of Mr. Bharucha to smother the poor innocents with such a formidable list.

* * * *

The Government of India Act, says Mr. Mardy Jones, "is the direct political outcome of Macaualy's famous Education Minute."

The parentage was no better than the off-spring.

* * * *

A party known as the "United Muslim Party" has been formed in Bengal.

It has decided "to appeal to all the existing organizations to suspend their activities and to support the new party."

The party thus presents us with the interesting phenomenon of being "United" before achieving unity.

* * * *

Without Comment:—

Whatever the shortcomings of the system may be the results have certainly falsified the prophets who a few years back foretold only chaos and breakdown. In spite of initial setbacks it has to a large extent achieved its promoter's aims and financial interests in capitalist countries are sufficiently impressed with the change that has been effected to be considering seriously the possibility of admitting the Soviet to the privileged list of long-term borrowers.

—"Statesman" on Russia.

* * * *

EPIDEMICS AND WEDDINGS.
—Headline.

Misfortunes never come singly.

* * * *

Doctor: I diagnose all sicknesses from the patient's eyes. Now, your eye tells me that your kidneys are affected.

Patient: Excuse me doctor, but my right eye is a glass eye.

Britain Must Finance Education In India

TO MAKE AMENDS FOR HER PAST NEGLECT ...

The following is the second instalment of Mr. Mardy Jones' article in the "Nineteenth Century and After."

The cost of an efficient system of compulsory teaching would be manageable as an All-India charge. The initial capital outlay and the recurring extra charges could be met partly by higher local cesses, partly by grants from Government and the residue from an All-India Public Education Loan Fund (forty to sixty years) raised on the credit of Government. If adequate funds cannot be raised for up-to-date schools generally, recourse can be had to the general adoption of seasonal open-air schools in the rural areas. This would be a reversion to the ancient Indian custom of gathering the pupils for reaching during the cool hours, which would cut down capital costs greatly and also improve the health and efficiency of scholars and teachers alike.

An efficient system of primary teaching in the vernaculars for both sexes equally should lead in a single generation to a substantial rise in the standard of life of the entire population, which exists now, as in the past, on the margin of existence, just because Indian methods of cultivation in the main ever remain on the margin of economic production. That again is due to the immemorial illiteracy of the peasantry. Primary education is the only instrument that can cut through this vicious circle.

There is thus immense scope for a big uplift in the lot of the peasantry. India is a sub-continent of sub-poverty. To lift up these masses educationally is to lift them up economically at a still faster rate. A rise of 20 to 50 per cent. in the standard of life of India within twenty years is practical politics. What Soviet Russia has done in fifteen years India can do in twenty years backed by her British experiences and connexions.

BRITAIN MUST HELP.

The next big step forward in social endeavour will probably be the enforcement of primary teaching in British India directly the Provincial legislatures are set up. The Indian States will have to follow suit whether the rulers wish it or not. To help all India to provide adequate finance for the first generation of the compulsorily educated, the Government of Great Britain must be generously prepared to help with a pound for pound grant on the income that can be derived from the All-India Public Education Loan Fund therein suggested. It is the best way great Britain can make amends for her share of the responsibility for the past neglect of primary education in India. A British contribution on this basis would stimulate all India to make supreme sacrifices for her own educational progress. The gift could be made with such goodwill as to make every taxpayer feel that he or she was a personal contributor to this humanitarian purpose. Thus ample provision could be made to provide primary teaching for all boys and girls of school age regardless of creed, caste or class.

Let this education be not a mere command of literacy in the "three R's." Let it also be a moral agent for the formation of personal character and rightness of life. As Ruskin has assured us, "Education is the leading human souls to what is best and making what is best out of them." This ideal properly put may receive a truer response in India than it has ever had in the Western world. This would go far to wipe out all bad blood engendered by the mishaps and mistakes that have occurred under the British Raj in the past. Moreover, the Indian classics of Sanscrit and Arabic will remain as cultural studies for the coteries of erudite scholars with the leisure and fondness for Indian learning just as Latin and Greek are retained in European learning. In due time secondary as well as primary teaching will be conducted in the vernaculars, and English will be retained as the medium of instruction in university education. For English will probably hold its own there against any and every vernacular language for a very long time. It will repay India to devote her cultural genius to the task of developing the most suitable of her living languages to become the future mother tongue of all India. Hindi and Urdu, as the two variants of Hindustani, used by Hindus and Muslims respectively, are already spoken by over a third of the peoples, mainly in the north and in the Deccan. Under the direct influence of English education, Hindi and Urdu have grown into robust languages understood as a common speech, but written with different scripts. For Indian Army purposes, the Roman script is used for Hindi and Urdu with success. If it were adopted generally these two could be merged into one language and well become the "lingua franca" of India. Along this road a new vista opens out for Indian idealism under the influence of one mother tongue and the inspiration of one motherland. If no such common tongue is evolved, Indian genius is in the happy position of having at its command the use to perfection of English as Mahatma Gandhi so uses it, and as Tagore has so mastered it.

ENGLISH AS WORLD LANGUAGE.

Educated Indians generally are alive to the fact that English is making rapid headway as the most practicable, the most acceptable, and the most culturable language for international intercourse in every respect. Modern science and industry have revolutionised world contacts since the days of Macaulay. The whole world is increasingly becoming one common habitation for the educated everywhere. Hence some living language must sooner or later become the accepted channel of international intercourse if the human race is ever to abolish war and establish peace as the normal state of human progress. English during the past century has tended to become the world tongue for all the main purposes of world contacts. Already English is the mother tongue of 200,000,000 of the white race. Millions more use it in all parts of the world; whilst the use of Basic English in China and elsewhere also hastens its spread. English is also being adopted in higher education as the secondary language in most countries. It is destined to become the "lingua franca" of the world at large.

English is the one language understandable to all the educated classes in uneducated India, and they have a stronger mastery of English and all it connotes than they have of any Indian language. It is obvious that without the unifying influences of the long and persistent tutelage of British administration, over the last 100 years especially, India would have remained in the backwoods. India could never have forged of her own internal will, without external pressure, any central system of self-government to maintain law and order; civil and social administration; road, rail, sea and air transport services; mammoth irrigation schemes; famine, flood and plague relief schemes; defence against foreign invasion and conquest; and the invaluable link of a common tongue for her ruling, trading and educated classes. The more India becomes independent of British tutelage the more will she need English to express her needs and aspirations in the world at large. English has become part and parcel of the Indian intellectual make-up, and without it Indians would be helpless at the outset in ruling India, and powerless in their world contacts. English provides Indians with their political ammunition, their scientific equipment in the arts of Government and industry, and their contact with the world. Indians are too astute to be obtuse in this matter. They will not throw away their rich inheritance of the priceless gift of their mastery of English and of their other valuable British connexions. These advantages they will retain and maintain as their main foreign assets, and they will rightly use them to suit their own needs and ends. Thus under this English urge India moves on with the world far faster over the last 100 years than she has done hitherto over many centuries. Yet when all due tribute has been paid to British administration in India, to the democratic spirit of the British nation and to the excellent manner the educated classes have assimilated our Western ways of Government and industry, India may still reproach us for having left undone for so long the task of founding and maintaining popular primary education on behalf of her helpless peoples.

BRITAIN'S PROFITABLE CONTACT WITH INDIA.

Happily, however, at long last the Government of India Act, 1935, is a signal proof that the British Parliament considers that the peoples of India have already graduated, through their mastery of English ideals of education and Government, to be entrusted with the task of self-government. This Act also marks a new era in the relations of Britain and India. Henceforth they will co-operate as equal partners in all their future relations. Each master at home, both partners abroad; for the Government of India Act, 1935, embodies Dominion status in fact if not in form. No future British Government can go back on the declarations made on behalf of the Crown in and out of Parliament in Britain and in India, and made before and since the enactment of the Statute of Westminster.

For over 300 years Britain has maintained profitable contacts with India. For over 200 years Britain has won great renown in India and thereby enhanced her prestige in the world. Over the last 100 years Britain has rendered great services to and received great rewards from India in the fields of politics, industry and science. With India as an equal partner, the British Empire may outlast all previous empires in duration and in efficiency. Let Britain make her gift of millions sterling as a goodwill offering in the confident hope that it will help the new India to take her stand in due time as an equal partner in line with the rest of the British Empire and in line with the nations of the world.

CHAMPION OF MINORITIES

Secretary For Interior On Roosevelt's Concern For Fate Of Oppressed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, May 25.

President Roosevelt's concern for the fate of oppressed minorities in certain countries was mentioned by Mr. H. H. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior speaking at dinner under the auspices of United Palestine. In an appeal re declared the President was distressed and disturbed by the oppression of minorities in certain parts of world. Mr. Ickes without mentioning specific countries discussed about the oppression of Jews and then quoted President Roosevelt as saying that as long as minorities are deprived of liberty of thought and religion and right to the normal civilised life, there could not be a permanent understanding between the nations.

BELGIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

BRUSSELS, May 25.

A surprise of the general election is the success of the new party styled "Rexistes", composed of a vigorous Catholic group, who aim at the cleaning up of public administration.

The party has, hitherto, secured 15 seats. The Communists have gained ground at the expense of the Socialists and Catholics, who have lost heavily. Final results will not be available for some days.—Reuter.

Flemish Nationalists And Communist Gains

LONDON, May 25,

Brussels: The final results of the General Election are:—

Socialists secure 70 seats; Catholics 63; Liberals 23; Rexistes (New Clerical Fascists Party) 21; Flemish Nationalists 16; and the Communists 9. These figures show less three seats secured by the Socialists 16, by the Catholics and one by the Liberals. The Flemish Nationalists gained eight, and the Communists six.

WHAT REXISTE PARTY STANDS FOR

LONDON, May 25.

The Rexiste Party's successs in the Belgian elections has been occasioning much comment. The party did not exist in the last election. Hence its 21 seats represent a gain mainly at the expense of the Catholic party although it is Catholic Fascicsi in tendency The Party members do not wear uniforms and the Party has no military organisation. The Party badge is "broom" symbolic of clean sweep its leader Leon Degrelle declares, will make, of corrupt politicians and financiers. —Reuter.

British Walker Cup Team

LONDON, May 25.

The following is the British Walker Cup Team against America at Pinevalley on October 2 and 3.

H. G. Bentley, J. D. A. Langlet P. B. Lucas, Jack Mclean, Hector, Thomson, Dr. Tweddell. Captain. Remainders will be selected later. —Reuter.

Kept 3 Days In Hole Without Food & Drink

Terrible Ordeal Of British Red Cross Official At Hands Of Italians

DJIBOUTI, May 25.

Mr. Bunner, the warrant officer attached to the British Red Cross Unit in Abyssinia, who arrived exhausted, declares that the Italians tried to make his admit that he was Rudolph Brunner, the Viennese Officer serving with the Ethiopian army.

It is stated that Mr. Bunner had a frightful experience at Dire Dawa. He was kept for three days, almost without food and drink in a hole where refuse was burnt.

Believing that he was going to be shot, he escaped through desert and reached the railway encampment almost dead with thirst and fatigue.

Mr. Bunner was re-captured, and taken back to the hole, and eventually released through the intervention of the British Consul. —Reuter.

Victim Of Mistaken Identity ?

Note: Mr. Bunner is a Warrant officer attached to the British Red Cross Unit in Abyssinia. He was arrested on May 19 while proceeding to Djibouti for anti-rabies treatment, having been bitten by a mad dog. Red Cross officials in London opine that Mr. Bunner was the victim of a mistaken identity.

Horses That Will Run In Derby

WHAT OWNERS AND TRAINERS THINK OF THEM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The following are the owners and trainers' opinions of their horses running in the Derby:—

Lambton, the trainer of Abjer, says that the horse likes going and will stay the distance. It stands a great chance if it does its best and he will not be surprised if it wins.

The Aga Khan, the owner of Bala Hissar, Mahomoud and Taj Akbar:—"The chances of my horses are so exposed that it is useless for me to make a statement. The public must judge their merits and chances for themselves."

Shenstone, the owner of Barrystar:—Barrystar is lazy, but is bred for the job. I have a humble wager on him."

The Duke of Norfolk, the new owner of the French horse, Belaethel:—"One cannot compare its chances with others as the horse has not run with them."

Boyd Rochfort, the trainer of Boswell:—"The horse is shaping very well and has an excellent chance; he does not mind hard going."

Elagrave the owner and trainer of Couvert:—"He has had good preparation and should stand a chance on his running against Taj Akbar at Kempton where he beat him."

Marsh, the trainer of Carioca:—"An each way chance. The horse is a genuine stayer."

Smith, the owner of Fearless Fox:—"He has been improving. He stands an outside each way chance."

Dawson, the trainer of His Grace:—"I do not expect him to be placed, as I think that Taj Akbar, Pay-Up and Noble King will be the first three.

Minoprior, the owner of Haulfryn:—"I am taking a chance as I think that the three-year old's chance is moderate."

Lawson, the trainer of Pay-up, Raeborn, Mendicant, Friar and Plastercast:—"They will run untried, and on their merits. Form tells all there is to be known."

Lord Hirst, the owner of Magnet:—"The horse does not appear to me to have much chance, but others think differently. So, it runs.

Mr. Rothschild, the owner of Midstream:—"My horse has improved and will render a good account of himself."

Sir Alfred Butt, the owner of Noble King:—"I am hopeful that he will run in a place, but the Derby is very open. I would prefer the going to be softer.

Ramsden, the owner of Spinalot:—"I cannot hope for much, but worse horses than mine are running."

Mrs. Shand, the owner of Thankerton:—"I shall be extremely disappointed if he does not win."

Higgs, the trainer of Squadron Castle:—"Not more than an outside chance."

RESIDUAL PRIZES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The drawing of ten residual prizes of £5,337 each in the Derby Sweep opened to-day. Five went to Europe, including Britain, four went to America, one to South Africa. The drawing of 1,200, hundred pound prizes followed, one of which was drawn by Le Yawgi, 54, in Bazaar Paungde.

L W 67606 Pitaka, Godwin Road, Rangoon;

C J 87928 Sure Win, Kalka;

D N 88575 California, Kanchrapara;

B Q 90777 Kant, Meston Road, Cawnpore;

D S 86329 Good Luck, High Court, Bombay;

M L 47534 Star Hitched, Dastur High School, Poona;

D J 31674 Datta, Sitabaldi, Nagpur;

N D 69349 Capricon, Darbhanga, Bihar;

L B 76473 Kalyan Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

B M 90656, Cock of the North, Assam.

M D 35141, Three Jolly Tars, Hosur Road, Bangalore.

D R 87275, Pangyatan, Zegyo Bazar, Mandalay.

M A 56963, Sunlight, Grants Building, Colaba, Bombay.

L P 25456, C. T. Mistry, Shukrawar Peth, Poona.

N E 49494, Rahliya Fathuma, Ceylon.

D R 26937, Balkrishna, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Draw concluded with an expression of sympathy with the losers by Sir Joseph Glynn, who stated that, owing to the system of recording ticket-holders only 200 of the 1,30,00,000 pounds prizes remained unclaimed.

DERBY CALLOVER

LONDON: May 25.

The following is the Derby callover:—

13|2 Taj Akbar, taken and offered.

100|15 Pay Up, taken and offered.

7|1 Noble King, taken and offered.

21|2 Boswell, taken and offered.

100|8 Bala Hissar, taken and offered.

100|6 Mahmoud, taken and offered

20|1 Carioca, taken and offered.

25|1 Abjer, taken and offered.

30|1 Thankerton, taken and offered.

35|1 Midstream, taken and offered.

35|1 Barrystar, offered 40|1 taken.

40|1 Baeburn, taken and offered.

40|1 Fearless Fox, offered 45|1 taken.

45|1 Couvert, His Grace and Bela Ethel.

50|1 Magnet, taken and offered.

80|1 Haulfryn offered 100|1 taken.

100|1 others offered.—Reuter's Special.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page .6.)

a vast salon where were the King, Mussolini, the Grand Fascist Council, Ministers etc.

Mussolini laid down his conditions. The Emperor would remain Emperor of Abyssinia. Mussoloni would nominate the Ministers and would control finance, mines, development of all kinds—all under the signature of the Emperor. The envoy bursts out "What a scandalous proposal! Where is there a man who could accept such a situation?"

At that moment a timid voice was heard: "Me".

Everyone looked round. It was the King of Italy who had spoken.

LATEST NEWS

BATTING AFTER MATCH

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 25.

After the match each side had fifty minutes' batting for the benefit of the crowd. Middlesex made 143 for nine (Muncer 43, including one six and 7 fours).

Indians made 141 for four (Nayudu 52, including three six and 6 fours).

"Unbridled Autocracy Must Be Checked"

"We Can Have A Civil Liberties Union Of Non-Congressmen"

CONGRESS PRESIDENT DISARMS TEJ BAHADUR'S SUSPICIONS

Releasing for publication Sir Tej Bahadur's reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's circular letter about the formation of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, the Congress President assures the Allahabad Knight that he had no desire to take advantage of any one to do anything that would put him in a false position. Suggesting a way out he asks, why not have a Civil Liberties Union of non-Congressmen? Or there might be two unions co-operating with each other but not committing each other in any way".

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

The following statement has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

Sometime back I received Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's reply to my circular letter about the formation of the Indian Civil Liberties Union. I sent a reply to him two weeks ago. I did not then give publicity either to his letter or to my reply. I find, however, that Sir Tej Bahadur's letter has been sent to the Press, presumably by him. I am, therefore, issuing to the Press the following reply which I sent him at the time:

TWO OBJECTIONS

"My dear Tej Bahadurji.

Thank you for your letter of May 1, which I have read carefully.

Your objections to joining the proposed Civil Liberties Union are two. (1) It would be easier to get restrictions on civil liberties removed if the Congress as well as possibly some others changed their methods and (2) though a non-party Union is theoretically possible there is bound to be conflict in approach to certain question.

As regards (1) it is obvious that the question of civil liberties only arise when there is conflict between the public or a certain section of it and the executive Government. If there was aquiescence or submission after a verbal protest in the policy and activities of the Government, there would be a little question of suppressing civil liberties. Democracy can only function properly if the public opinion constantly checks the Government and prevents it from becoming too autocratic. In India where there is no democracy, the Government is essentially autocratic and the need for such a union is all the more greater. Obviously this does not and must not mean the approval of the methods of any political party. Nor does it mean that the Congress or any group should be allowed by the Government to carry on revolutionary activities or civil disobedience without check or hindrance. But there are certain fundamental principles governing civil liberties which apply whatever the activities of the political parties might be and it has been possible in other countries for the most diverse and mutually hostile groups to combine together for the defence of these principles.

Those who believe that direct action is necessary and the desirable method of political activity are likely to adhere to it. Are we then to conclude that the Government is justified not merely in meeting and trying to suppress in the ordinary way this direct action when it takes place but also to carry on in the way it has been doing during the past few years? If that is the view taken, then that is certainly opposed to the usual conceptions of civil liberties.

LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL

The second point has certainly force, though I think it should be possible for no difference as we might to co-operate together in this field. The activities of the Civil Liberties Union would necessarily be entirely legal and constitutional in the narrow sense of the term. It might incur the displeasure of the Government but it would not come to conflict with it.

The real difficulty seems to be the fear that some of us in the Congress might put others in a false position by something that we might do. May I suggest a way out? Why not have a Civil Liberties Union of Non-Congressmen? Or there might be two Unions co-operating with each other but not committing each other in any way. I can assure you that I have no desire to take advantage of any one else or to do any thing that would put him in a false position I am only anxious that something should be done to check the unbridled autocracy of the Government.—Yours affectionately.

Sd/. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU"

—United Press.

Shahidganj Judgment Greeted With Hartal

MUSLIM SHOPS CLOSE AS PROTEST

LAHORE, May 25.

The first excitement caused by the Shahidganj mosque case decision had hardly subsided before a murderous assault was made on a Sikh at Mozang, a suburb of Lahore.

It is stated that a party of Muslim youths was going round the place persuading Muslim shopkeepers to close down their shops, when they came across a Sikh who was passing that way to attend a Sikh meeting at an adjacent Gurdwara.

One version of the attack is that one of the Muslims tried to snatch away the Sikh's Kirpan and assaulted him.

The police rushed to the spot and removed the injured man to hospital.

Muslim shops all over the City remain closed. Excitement still continues.—A. P.

MUSLIM SHOPS CLOSE DOWN

LAHORE, May 25.

Mr. Yasubul Hassan, who was one of the leaders of the Shahidgunj agitation, conveyed the purport of the judgment in the Shahidgunj Case to about 500 Muslims who had assembled outside the Court precincts under a tree. He exhorted them not to be dejected and announced that a big meeting of Muslims would be held to-night in Badshahi Mosque, at which he would place before them his programme for the restoration of the mosque. The crowd which was excited greeted the speech with shouts of "Alla-Ho-Akbar" and "Masjid Shahidgunj Zindabad", but dispersed marching towards the city.

News of the judgment spread throughout the City very quickly and Muslim shops started closing down.

Hartal At Amritsar

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 25.

Muslims of Amritsar observe complete "Hartal" to-day to mark their protest against the judgment delivered to-day in Lahore in the Shahidganj Mosque Case.

POLITICAL GOSSIPS BUSY AGAIN

LONDON, May 25.

Political gossips have been busy with the week end party at Earl Winterton's House at Shillinglee Park, Surrey. It was attended among others by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, commander Sir Henry Page Croft Sir Edward Grigg, and Sir Robert Horne, and some of whom recently severely criticised Government.

Earl Winterton declined to answer enquiries beyond stating that the House party had been arranged considerable time ago.—Reuter.

From Our Mofussil Correspondents

GUJARAT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Baroda Students' League To Send Strong Delegation

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, May 23.

The Baroda youths have given wholehearted support to the proposed Gujarat Youth Conference to be held at Ahmedabad. The Baroda Students League is thinking of sending a strong contingent of delegates to represent Baroda grievances. News from different parts of State show that Baroda State will have a very strong representation at the ensuing Conference

Discussions are going on at Patan, Kathor, Waghodia and other places for launching a scheme of Rural Reconstruction. The workers of Mehsana District have selected one village for experimenting the scheme and various subcommittees have been appointed to perform different operations. It is suggested here that popular group should have adequate representation in any scheme of rural reconstruction because popular co-operation is the key of all progress. It is hoped that the president of State Prajamandal, Dr. Sumant Mehta, would take up this problem and see that a batch of selfless workers go to villages and walk and talk with them 'for improving' their position.

NEW KARNATAK MEMBERS ON A.I.C.C.

Dr. Hardikar And Divaker Elected

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, May 25.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Haveri yesterday noon. Mr. Hosmani presided. Seventeen members were present. The Mangalore and Belary members were absent. Dr. Hardikar, and Sjt. Rangarao Divaker were elected to two newly created additional seats on the A.I.C.C. from out of the four contesting candidates.

Several important resolutions were adopted. Messrs. M. P. Patil, and Venkatraddi Surappayya and Sundaram were elected on the Committee's Council.

Sjts. Veerangowda Patil, Narayanrao Joshi and Hukkerikar were elected to work on the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Committee and Mr. Aikur Subramanyan and Dr. Mallayya on the Madras Presidency Parliamentary Committee.

Following the Calcutta Congress resolution, the Committee urged the Congress sympathisers to contribute one per cent of their income to the Congress funds.

President Jawaharlalji was requested to tour the Karnatak at an early date. Shet Govindlal was adopted as Congress candidate for the Council of State, subject to approval by the Congress Parliamentary Committee. The President Mr. Hosmani was requested to tour the Province for propaganda and collection of Congress funds.

After prolonged and earnest consideration of their resignations, Sjts. Gangadhar Rao Gudleppa and Magadi were requested to reconsider the matter.

The Lucknow changes in the constitution were approved.

Dr. Hardikar returned to Hubli the same night. The Doctor is having temperature daily, since his return from Bombay. Health permitting he will proceed to Bijapur on lecture tour in a couple of days.

The final touches to the beautiful and newly erected Sudarshan Talkies Theatre are being feverishly hurried up. It is equipped with the most modern machinery and furnished in the latest style. It will be opened by the Commissioner Southern Division on Saturday the 30th inst.

'ATTACKING' FLOOD MENACE

Baroda Scheme To Cost Rs. 4½ Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, May 22.

In December 1933, a scheme was proposed by the Baroda Government for the prevention of floods. The State engineer since invited suggestions regarding the scheme for abating floods in Baroda city by rectifying and restoring the natural condition of the bed of the Vishwamitri River in Baroda City. There were two main proposals viz (1) replacing the existing main city bridge on the Station Road, with a single span reinforced concrete cement bridge and (2) straightening the bends of the river below railway bridges. The scheme is estimated to cost about 4 1/2 lakhs of rupees. Now that the monsoon is drawing nearer the Engineering Department is expected to do something to prevent floods in city, especially in low lying areas.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

The time has come when the Government of Baroda should launch a scheme for an economic survey of the State. The Department of Industries and Commerce, under the lead of Mr. A. B. Pandya, is expected to take an initiative in the matter. The services of the Baroda Economic Association may also be utilised in furthering the scheme.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Naibdewan Mr. Manilal Nanavaty has enumerated five essentials for the village panchayats (1) fulfilling village necessities (2) supervising local or government societies (3) happiness of village (4) protection of health and preservation of Sanitation and (5) improvement in the economic and social status of the village.

INDORE PRAJA MANDAL EXECUTIVE

Responsible Govt. And Removal Of Ban On Civil Liberties To Be Urged

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, May 21.

Election of the Representative Board, Central Executive Committee and local Committee of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal was made on the 19th instant in a meeting held in Seth Onkar Chunilal Dharmshalla Hall on the 19th May, 1936. The election meeting began at about 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Misrilal Gangwal, who explained the objects of the Mandal and responsibilities of the members about the elections. After Mr. Krishnakant Vyas and Mr. Gopi Krishna Vajiya Vargiya addressed the meeting about the work so far done by the organizing Committee which has been responsible for the organisation of Indore State Praja Mandal, the election work began according to the present constitution. 51 members of the Representative Board were at first elected, and then the following persons were elected to the Central Executive Committee: —(1) Sjt. N. G. Bhalerao (President), (2) Sardar Pradhan Singh (Vice-President), (3) Sjt. Gopi Krishna Vijaya Varglya (General Secretary), (4) Sjt. Krishna Kant Vyas and Hastimal Jain (Joint Secretaries), (6) Sjt. Ramnivas Sabu (Treasurer), (7) Syts. Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala, (8) Abdul-Rauf Nashtar, (9) Rameshwar Dayal Totala, (10), Misrilal Gangwal, (11) Ramgopal Sharma, (12), Hazarilal Jadia and (13) M. V. Pranjape (members).

Thereafter the Indore Local Committee of the Mandal was elected. On this Committee besides the above 13 persons the following persons were taken: Syts. Vinayak Sitaram Sarvate, Devendra Kumar Jain, Sri Krishna Jhanvar, Kahaiyalal Vaidya, Arya Datt Jugdan, Krishna Chandra Mudgal, Rukmini Devi Sharma and Shankarlal Choudhari. It was decided that this Committee may elect its own office-bearers. The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the President.

THE BANS.

The organising Committee, which consisted of Syts. Hazarilal Jadiya, Krishna Kant Vyas, Rameswar Dayal Totala, Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala and Shantilal Jain, Gopi Krishna Vijaya Varjiya (co-opted) has done splendid work during the last 6 months in organising Praja Mandal in the Indore State. The Committee will now retire and hand over charge to the constituted Mandal. Much enthusiasm prealls amongst the Indore public workers by the organisation of the Mandal.

It is expected that the Mandal will request the State for granting full responsible Government to the people, removing the bans on Civil liberties, and will try to hold a session of the Praja Parishad in January next. In the meantime the Praja Mandal will try to propagate its aims and objects in the Parganas of the State, and organise local Committees there.

Water Famine In Dohad

(From a Correspondent)
DOHAD, May 24.

A public meeting of the Inhabitants of Thakkar Falia and Dohad St. Area, was held yesterday night, under the auspices of Hitwadi Mandal, when Mr. Kalubhai Tanna presided.

Resolutions were passed, requesting Dohad Municipality to send four water-carts daily, specially for the said Area.

A deputation of five will see the Municipal President, to-morrow for the above purpose.

SCHEDULED CASTES IN U. P.

Govt. Of India Issues Communique

NAINI TAL, May 24.

A Communique issued by the United Provinces Government states:—

The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936, was promulgated by His Majesty-in-Council on April 30, 1936. This order specifies "inter alia" the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which are to be treated as scheduled castes for the purposes of the First, Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Government of India Act, 1935. The list of such castes, races or tribes etc., relating to the United Provinces is published for general information.

SCHEDULED CASTES:

1. Throughout the Provinces:—Agariya, Aheriya, Badi, Badhik, Baheliya, Bajaniya, Bajgi, Balahar, Balmiki, Banmanus, Bansphor, Barwar, Basor, Bawariya, Beldar, Bengali, Beriya, Bawariya, Bhuiya, Bhuyiar, Boriya, Chamar, Chero, Debgar, Dhanger, Dhanuk, Dharkar, Dhobi, Dom, Domar, Charami, Ghasiya, Gaul, Habura, Hari, Hala, Kalabaz, Kanjar, Kaparia, Karwal, Khairaha, Kharot, Kharwar, Khatik, Koi, Korwa, Lalbegi, Mahjwar, Nat, Pankha, Parahiya, Pasi, Patari, Rawat, Saharlya, Sanaurhiya, Sansiya, Shilpkar, Tharu, Turaiha.

2. Throughout the Province except in the Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions—Kori.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Muslim Women's Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The cry for Muslim women's education resounds from the orthodox to the ultra-modern. The necessity for Muslim women's education on right lines is at last sincerely felt by the Mussalmans. The city of Bombay which takes pride in being the "premier town" in the whole of India also takes pride in being the most backward where Muslim female training is concerned. The primary schools run under Municipalities, all throughout India need great reformation and are run more or less on narrow and primitive lines. Inspite of the drawbacks some excellent results have been obtained after long years from Poona, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi, Madras and Lahore. Our beautiful City, Bombay retains the isolated example of going on the downward path. There are big Muslim girls' education institutions in Lucknow. Aligarh and smaller ones in Calcutta, Bangalore, Lahore, Jallunder and Delhi. There are also individual efforts in many smaller cities like Kakori, Gorakhpur, Belaspur and elsewhere. The course, syllabus and curriculum still remain defective for brilliant aspirations from brilliant students, but still whatever results have been obtained have been from the aforesaid institutions. Once more Bombay the magnificent stands aloof.

For the first time the cry of Muslim women's education, therefore seems a true gesture on the part of the Muslims of rousing themselves at last into doing something solid for removing not only illiteracy, but also to found educational institutions which will afford useful civilization and careful training on tradional lines. Such an education would change the outlook of progress and regeneration of the Muslim community at large. The scheme for founding a Foundation Education Institution for Muslim girls in Bombay is being seriously considered and taking shape. I invite all the Muslims to participate in establishing this great centre and nucleus in the city of Bombay as fast and rapidly as possible. For all inquiries and particulars please communicate with me soon.—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM,
May 25, 1936.
Aiwane Rifat.

MANIFESTO OF 21

Mr. Bharucha's Questions

Mr. B. F. Bharucha addresses the following Open Letter to the Signatories of the "Manifesto of Twenty-One":—

I have just read your unequivocal denunciation of Pandit Jawaharlal's panacea for India's ills, namely, Socialism. You apprehend grave danger, if it is carried out into effect. Well, gentlemen, may I ask you one straight question—what is the real menace to India to-day? Is it Socialism? Or is it the present combination of Capitalism, Imperialism and Militarism?

Your Important Admission.

At the very outset, you gentlemen admit, that "there is widespread economic misery in the country" at the present time. What is it due to, gentlemen? Not to Communism, not to Socialism; not to non-violent non-co-operation! Then what is it due to, please? Please consider and answer.

Some Straight Questions to 21.

Is there any other country in the world, which has no intention of territorial aggrandisement?

(1) Whose taxation is as high as in India?
(2) Whose military expenditure is as heavy as in India?
(3) Whose Educational expenditure is as low as in India?
(4) Whose Excise Duty is as high as in India?
(5) Whose income is as low as in India?
(6) Whose mortality is as high as in India?
(7) Whose vitality is as low as in India?
(8) Whose civil service is as costly as in India?
(9) Whose population is as ill-fed and ill-clad as in India?
(10) Whose gold is drained as heavily and weekly as in India?
(11) Whose Currency is managed as adversely to the people as in India?
(12) Whose Press is repressed as in India?
(13) Whose Civil Liberty is in jeopardy as in India?
1(4) Whose agriculture is languishing as in India?
(15) Whose export trade suffers as in India?
(16) Whose Industries are handicapped as in India?

Please tell us Messrs. 21

(17) Was not the Mill Industry of Bombay crippled through the cut-throat competition of Japan by the old and leisurely Policy of Government?
(18) Was not the Steel Industry equally crippled during the last decade, but for its importance to Government during War?
(19) Is not Democle's Sword hanging over the Cement Industry?
(20) What have you done to stop or to check all these ills?
(21) Was India ever so drained, distressed and discontented, as she is to-day?
(22) Was the poverty of the masses as intense, as it is at present?
(23) What are all these India's ills due to? Not to Communism—not to Socialism—Then to what else, but to the present combination of Capitalism, Imperialism and Militarism?
(24) Can any country stand this daily daylight drain and degradation, without struggling for Freedom?
(25) How can socialism worsen the situation than what exists to-day?
(26) It is true, that Socialism is bound to put a brake on exploitation—foreign or indigenous.
(27) So, gentlemen, you are to-day raising your voice against it, not for the millions of downtrodden Indians; but for the millionaires and the few well-to-do people of India.
(28) You evidently claim, that you too stand for Equity and Humanity. How far does the present administration indicate either of these?
(29) How do you account for "the widespread economic misery in the country," as you admit in your own manifesto?
(30) If Socialism is not the Panacea for India's ills, will you gentlemen, place before the country your own scheme for the economic betterment of the people, which would save India from this daily drain, distress, degradation and dependance?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A Girgaum Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I through the medium of your columns inquire of the Health Department of the Municipality of Bombay if they are aware that a certain number of cows are allowed to be kept in the public streets in Zaoba's Wadi for several months past? The locality is very much over-crowded already and very little attention is paid to the sanitary conditions in this particular locality. There are, to my knowledge, at least four or five cows maintained by a milkman who has been using the public streets of this locality as his stables. The municipal authorities cannot be unaware of this fact, because the cows are always visible in the streets and so much of dirt created by them is always to be seen in these streets, thus causing a very great nuisance to the residents of this locality. Will the authorities concerned with the public health and sanitary conditions of the city look into the matter and see that henceforward these cows are, under no circumstances, allowed to use the streets of the locality as stables?—Yours etc.,

"A GIRGAUM RESIDENT."
Girgaum, May 13.

ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED

Lucknow Mill Strikers Stand Firm

LUCKNOW, May 25.

Subsequent to the arrests of Sri Narain Tewari and Shafi Qahmad Naqvi, President and Secretary respectively of the local Textile Workers Union yesterday, the strikers of Lucknow Cotton Mill held a mass meeting and congratulated their leaders and urged the fellow workers in the Mill to remain faithful to their decision not to resume work till their demands were met with by the Mill authorities.

The meeting of the Strike Committee also held a review of the situation arising out of these arrests and it appointed Mr. Desh Pandey, a local labour worker to conduct the strike. An urgent meeting of the Lucknow Congress Committee also was held last night to consider the situation of the strike. A committee, including Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena and others was appointed to submit its report suggesting ways and means of assisting the strikers in their hour of trial.—U.P.

Born in an Aeroplane: The first Swedish child ever to be born in an aeroplane arrived in an ambulance machine which was conveying the mother to hospital at Boden. Medical assistance was rendered in the air by the assistant pilot, and mother, and child were taken to hospital without mishap. A legal decision will be necessary before the child's place of birth can be registered.

Tightening Govt. Control Over Co-op. Movement

MORE DRASTIC POWERS FOR REGISTRAR

The last issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* contains the following:—

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, (Bom. VII of 1925), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section 71 for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Bombay on or after the 31st May, 1936.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from any person with respect to the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Government of Bombay:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bom. VII of 1925), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules, 1927, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5978/24, dated the 11th August, 1927, as follows, namely:—

After rule 47 of the said rules the following new rule shall be added, namely:—

"48. Notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws of a society

(1) Government may, when it is expedient to do so, by an order published, with the reasons therefor, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*,

(a) supersede the committee of a society and appoint a new committee in its place, or

(b) remove any of the members of the committee of a society and appoint in the place of the members so removed, one or more members as the case may be:

Provided that the number of members of a new committee appointed under clause (a) above shall not in any case exceed nine:

Provided further that before making such order Government shall, except when in the opinion of Government, there is an emergency, consult the Bank, if any, financing the society and give an opportunity to the committee or the member or members concerned to show cause why such order should not be made.

(2) When Government has appointed a new committee under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), Government may direct that the members of such committee shall hold office for a period not exceeding three years from the date of their appointment. The member or members appointed under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall hold office so long only as the member or members in whose place, he is or they are, appointed would have held office, if the vacancy or vacancies had not occurred.

(3) The committee or the members so appointed shall, during the period in which they hold office under sub-rule (2) perform all or any of the duties and exercise all or any of the powers of the members of the committee of the society.

(4) The bye-laws relating to the members of a committee of the society shall apply to the meetings of the new committee appointed under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) except that the quorum shall be three."

UNITED MUSLIM PARTY FOR BENGAL

Committee Of 245 Formed To Run Ensuing General Election

CALCUTTA, May 25.

At a meeting of some of the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta held at the residence of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca last night, an organisation called the United Moslem Party was formed for running the ensuing general election to the reformed Legislature in Bengal.

The draft constitution of the party states that the party will aim at promoting better understanding and goodwill among all sections of people of Bengal and shall work in co-operation with all parties working for the same end. A provision has been made for a General Committee of 245 members distributed among districts, executive committee of 60 members and a working committee of 16 members.

For the time being, the foundation members have been constituted as temporary executive committee with the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca as the president and H.S. Suhrawardy as Secretary.

A sub-committee has been appointed to consider the position of Labour and draft a programme of work. Among those present were the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Sir K. Nazimuddin, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Khan Bahadur Azizul Haq, Maulana Akram Khan and others.—U. P.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN FOR MEHERPUR

Bengal Govt. Sanctions Rs. 16,000

NADIA, May 24.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned an agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 16,000 for the sub-division of Meherpur.

Rs. 7,000 has been already distributed among the distressed and famine stricken people of the sub-division.—U.P.

Girl Gives Alarm And Foils Dacoity

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Several members of a gang of dacoits received gunshot wounds in the course of a raid on the house of a villager in the Howrah District. The condition of one is reported to be serious.

It appears that following several unsuccessful attempts to raid the house, the owner of it made it a practice to keep awake till 2 a.m. and when he went to bed, his young daughter kept watch. Last night when the girl was "on duty" she heard sounds and discovered a number of men in the compound. She raised an alarm whereupon her father awoke and is reported to have fired several shots on the raiders, wounding some of them. One of the dacoits fell unconscious and was captured while the rest, some of them although wounded, escaped.—A. P.

20 YEARS OF INDIGESTION RELIEVED AT ONCE.

Just imagine twenty years of painful indigestion; 20 years of sleeplessness; of frequent sickness and semi-starvation.

Imagine the misery of it and imagine the relief of being completely cured by a short course of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Yet this is the actual experience of Mrs. S.....

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Follow this lady's example, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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M-24

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LABOUR LEGISLATION IN INDIA

How The Trade Union Movement Was Born

(By N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.)

The main characteristic that differentiates the earlier laws from those which were enacted after 1911 is that the dominant motive of the former was not primarily the protection of labour. Thus, the earlier Assam Labour Acts, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859, the Employers' and Workmen's Disputes Act of 1860, and the provisions relating to criminal penalties for breach of contract contained in the Indian Penal Code of the same year were all conceived in the interests of the employers in order to supply them with a docile labour force. Somewhat later, the growing cotton industry of Bombay began causing anxiety to Lancashire, and the obvious abuses connected with the work of women and children in Indian factories in those days were availed of by Lancashire to insist upon India adopting the Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891. The earlier Act ordained that children between the ages of 7 and 12 should work only 9 hours a day and should have 4 holidays in the month, while the latter limited the work of women to 11 hours and of children to 7, and protected both classes against night work. As a result of the Berlin Conference of 1890 the first Mines Act was passed in 1901, but it concerned itself mainly with the provisions of certain safety and sanitary measures. By 1908, owing to the laxity in the administration of the Factories Acts and the absence in them of any legal limitation of the working hours of adult males, working hours had become so intolerably long that two commissions of enquiry had to make a thorough investigation of the labour conditions prevailing in factories.

Act XIII of 1911 was the first legal attempt to limit working hours, which were not to exceed 12 a day. A compulsory rest interval after 6 hours of continuous work and the reduction of children's hours from 7 to 6 in textile factories were also notable features in the new Act.

POST-WAR PERIOD.

The post-war period in India has been an era of progressive labour legislation, and this is not surprising when we consider the new forces that are now at work in this country to accelerate the pace of social reform. One of the most outstanding facts from the point of view of labour during this period is the birth of the Indian trade union movement. The grave economic difficulties to which industrial labour was exposed during the latter period of the war and the years which succeeded it had led to the formation of a large number of trade unions, and in 1926 the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed for the registration and protection of trade unions. This growth in working-class organization has been accompanied by a desire on the part of labour to be represented in the legislatures of the country. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, an attempt was made to meet this desire, with the result that to-day labour is assigned 10 nominated seats in all the provincial councils taken together, and a practice has been established by which one of the nominated seats in the Legislative Assembly is given to a labour representative. An additional powerful urge in favour of progressive labour legislation during this period has undeniably come from Geneva. India's desire to prevent being classed at the International Labour Conference as a backward country in matters of social policy has led to the initiation of labour measures which might not otherwise have come up for consideration at all. Another important factor in promoting the growth of labour legislation was the appointment in 1929 of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, and the recommendations of this Commission have already resulted in a crop of labour measures.

FACTORIES ACT.

The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act of 1922, which came in consequence of the Washington Convention, was a great improvement on its predecessor in that the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory was reduced from 50 to 20, the ages of children were raised to 12 minimum and 15 maximum, and no person was allowed to work for more than 60 hours per week or 11 hours per day. The extent to which we have since travelled in this direction on account of the recommendations of the Royal Commission is indicated by another measure (Act XXV of 1934) adopted in 1934, which limits working hours in the case of adult workers to 54 in the week and 10 a day, gives them a weekly holiday and a rest interval after 6 hours' continuous work, provides for the grant of certificates of fitness for non-adult workers between the ages of 12 and 17, and lays down that no child between 12 and 15 years of age shall work for more than 5 hours a day.

MINES ACT.

Prompted by the decisions of the International Labour Conference, the Mines Act of 1901 was amended in 1923 and provided for a weekly holiday, for the limitation of hours of adults above ground to 60 weekly and below ground to 54, and for the prohibition of the employment. Whether below or above ground, of persons under 15 years of age. Another measure in 1928 laid down that no person shall be employed in a mine for more than 12 hours a day, and in March, 1929, the Government issued administrative regulations to exclude by stages women from work underground. Finally, a Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly on January 22, 1935, which proposed to limit the hours of work in mines to 54 weekly and 10 daily above ground, and 9 daily below ground, and to raise the minimum age of employment of children in mines from 13 to 15, has just become law

All the earlier laws regulating recruitment for the plantations, particularly in Assam, were based upon the principle of indenture. But the evils of the system had become so clamant that by 1915 the provisions relating to indentured labour contained in the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901 had to be withdrawn. The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act to which reference has already been made, was also finally repealed in 1923 with effect from 1926, and a Madras Act of 1927 repealed the older Madras Planters Act, which provided penal sanctions for breach of contract. As a necessary consequence of these steps, certain sections of the Indian Penal Code were repealed. Emigration to tea estates is now governed by the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act of 1932, which has given effect to some of the recommendations on the subject made in the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

RAILWAYMEN.

Other categories of workers who have benefited from the progressive social legislation of the period are the railwaymen, in whose case a beginning has been made for the application of the International Labour Conventions regarding hours of work and weekly rest by the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act of 1930, and the maritime workers. In the case of the latter, the Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, IX of 1931 insists on a minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea and for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, provides unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, and ordains the medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. The same Act also provides for seamen's articles of agreement to protect their rights. Act XIX of 1934 protects dockers against accidents in loading and unloading ships, and an earlier Act of 1922 regulates child labour in ports. The ratification by India of the International Labour Convention regarding the marking of the weight of heavy packages transported by vessels is also a step in the same direction. While on the subject of legislation enacted to protect particular categories of workers, special mention must be made of the Children (Pledging of Labour) Act of 1933, the object of which is to abolish a particularly revolting form of child-slavery.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Social reform measures of wider scope and import have also been considered by the Indian Legislature and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923, with its various amendments ending with Act XV of 1933, guarantees to the worker compensation when he meets with an accident or is stricken by any of the principal industrial diseases. The Maternity Benefits Acts adopted by Bombay in 1929 and the Central Provinces in 1930 are attempts to meet one of the urgent needs of women workers, and Madras has just recently adopted a law on similar lines. Attempts have also been made, by the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 and the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934, to prevent industrial disputes and to devise machinery for conciliation. Indebtedness being a general and acute problem of the workers, a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council in 1934 to prevent moneylenders from besetting industrial establishments, and another Bill introduced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council early this year provides for a summary procedure for liquidating the unsecured debts of workers. In addition, the Legislative Assembly is now considering two measures to protect honest debtors from detention in a civil prison and to provide that salaries below Rs. 100 per month of all workers should be totally exempted from attachment. A third Bill now before the Assembly seeks to regulate payment of wages to industrial workers so as to prevent the abuse of long delays, as also to limit deductions from wages by way of fines.

Apart from implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the immediate problem in front of us is to provide for some measure of social security for the workers. One of the most pressing needs of India to-day is the establishment of a Government-controlled fund to protect the worker against sickness, old age, and invalidity, and, in view of the increasing unemployment in industrial areas, a beginning will have to be made not only for the creation of employment exchanges, but also for the establishment of schemes for the relief of the unemployed. There are sufficiently clear indications that the public conscience has already been roused in this matter, and it is our hope that before long India will be equipped with systems and measures for providing adequate security for her working classes.—"The Asiatic Review."

Why Gandhiji Settled Down In A Village

To Set An Example To Other Rural Uplift Workers

M. D. writes in the "Harijan:"

Strange as it may seem, Gandhiji made the first public announcement of his intense longing to go and settle in a village, in his oral address as President of the All-India Literary Conference at Nagpur. It came in as a natural preface to his remarks introducing his printed speech to the audience. He said he was out of place in a conference of litterateurs especially as he knew better than anyone else that his knowledge of Hindi literature, and even of Gujarati literature, was nothing to speak of, that his knowledge even of Gujarati grammar was indifferent. But he had been told that it was an impossible task to get together formidable litterateurs, who were like lions safe enough in their own cages, but difficult to keep together and to be made to work together. It had been thought that he as a neutral man and 'a Mahatma' might be of some service in bringing them together. There he was available to them for what he might be worth, but he wanted to make it clear that he was there simply to initiate the work of bringing the literary men of every province speaking the different languages, and of serving the masses of India by making available to them the best in all the rich languages for our country. And then came the announcement I have spoken of. He said; "I am here for a brief while for the limited purpose I have told you, but you may know that my heart is neither here nor even in Wardha. My heart is in the villages. For days I have been striving with the Sardar to let me go to a village near Wardha. He is still unconvinced, but my mind won't rest, and God willing I hope to go and settle in a village near Wardha in a short while. But that does not mean that I will not do the work I am doing now, or that I shall cease to be available for consultation to friends, or for advice to those who will seek it. Only my address will be a village where I would be living ordinarily. I have been asking all my co-workers who are doing village work to go and settle in villages and to serve the villagers. I feel that I cannot do so effectively until I go and settle in a village myself."

THE GENESIS OF THE DECISION.

The decision was tentatively made a few days ago in the village itself when he paid a visit to it soon after his return from Lucknow. He had been discussing the thing with Jamnalalji and Sardar Vallabhbhai for some time now, but the decision, however tentative, was explained to the villagers in a brief speech on the day of the visit. He said: "Miraben who is here in your midst came here with the intention of settling down for good. But I find that she is not in a position to carry out her intention. Even if she stayed on, she could do so not without considerable mental struggle. The will is not lacking but perhaps the flesh is weak. Now as you know an unbreakable bond of common service binds us both, and so I thought it my duty to do what she could not do. God willing, therefore, I shall come to stay in your midst. May be God will give me the strength that He did not vouchsafe to her.

HIGH AND LOW.

"But even God's will is expressed through various agencies and unless I have your goodwill even I may fail in my mission. Ever since my childhood it has been a principle with me that I should not think of inflicting myself on those who view my going in their midst with mistrust, misgivings or apprehension. I should not think of coming here, except to serve you. But in many places my presence and the programme I stand for are viewed with considerable dread. At the back of this dread is the fact that I have made the removal of untouchability a life's mission. You must have known from Miraben that I have cast out all untouchability from myself, that I hold all classes of people—Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra, Rajput, Mahar, Chamar—all alike, and I regard these distinctions based on birth as immoral. We have suffered because of these distinctions, and this sense of high and low has vitiated our lives. But I may tell you that I should not think of imposing these convictions on you. I should try to do so by persuasion, above all by my own example. I shall try to serve you by cleaning your roads and your surroundings, by trying to render such help as I can if there is illness in the village, by teaching you self-help by way of helping you to revive your handicrafts. If you will co-operate with me I shall be happy, if you will not I shall be content to be absorbed among you as one among the few hundreds that live here.

"I hope I shall come to settle here. But it depends on His will. For I did not know that. He would move me from India to South Africa, and from Sabarmati to Maganwadi, and now from Maganwadi to Segaon."

Two of the village people stood up and warmly welcomed his proposal and promised co-operation. An old Patel said that whilst he looked forward to our settling in Segaon, he would not think of drinking water from the same well as an untouchable, and would not allow untouchables to go to Caste Hindus' temples. All his life he had lived like that and he could not in the evening of his life effect a violent change in the way of living.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES.

As I have said the matter was being discussed for some weeks. Other alternatives had been suggested. If he must settle in a village, why not settle in some village in Gujarat? He could not do so, inasmuch as he would not be able to look after his work in Maganwadi from Gujarat. Work has already been going in in Gujerat and he would not think of going and disturbing the work that was being done by the workers according to their own lights. Their initiative may suffer and they may begin looking to him for suggestions at every step.

Why should he not go and settle in one of the villages where Vinoba's co-workers had been carrying on rural reconstruction work for some time? The same reasons applied there too, and he should prefer to go to a less promising village than to a promising one.

Why should he not have old co-workers with himself? He wanted to do himself what he had been asking others to do, he wanted to be faced with the difficulties that others were being faced with and to tackle them in order to test himself. He would try to get all the help he needed from the village itself. He had hitherto largely drawn upon the middle-class people for co-workers. Why not try to get them from the masses so that they may get an opportunity of being trained as workers in their own villages?

INDIA MUST WIN HER OWN FREEDOM

But It Is A Pity If Britain Only Yields It Grudgingly, Says H. G. Alexander

Under the caption "Imperialism in India", Mr. Horace G. Alexander writes in "No More War." London:—

Perhaps it is well to have at least one day in the year set aside for meditations about the British Empire, but only if our meditations are honest, and include the unpleasant facts, as well as the pleasant ones. I have before me the last numbers of several weekly or monthly periodicals giving news of India. One is the organ of that distinguished band of Indians, the Servants of India, who devote their whole life to the political and social service of their country, and who are nearly all moderates in their politics. Another is the "Congress Socialist," the new organ of a vigorous group of young Indian men and women, whose secretary, Mr. Masani, many of us met or heard in this country last year. Then there is the weekly letter from the National Congress headquarters, "The Information Bulletin," issued by the India League in this country, and last but not least, Mahatma Gandhi's paper, "Harijan.".

If I may put before the readers of "No More War" some of the things I find in these papers, reminding them that what I am giving them is a fairly typical month's news from India, then I think it may help to a proper attitude of mind towards the British Empire both on Empire Day and at other times.

The Indian Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 52 to 41, in defiance of the Government, has been trying to destroy the iniquitous salt-tax, which all the best Indian reformers, from Gokhale onwards, have denounced for forty years past. But the tax is to be "certified" and collected. The same Assembly, unrepresentative as it is of the full tide of Indian feeling and aspiration, has censured the Government for its military extravagance and its delay in Indianising the army in spite of promises. The so-called "forward policy" on the North-West Frontier was also condemned in the Assembly by 72 votes against 47. These Assembly votes seem to affect the Government not at all.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL.

Then there is the case of Mr. S. C. Bose, the Bengal leader, who has been in Europe for his health. When he proposed to return to India, he was told he would be arrested and interned. He did return and has been arrested. Again and again he has asked what is the charge against him. The official replies are that he is in touch with the violent revolutionary element of Bengal; but authorities have never brought him before a court to answer the charge.

The "Servant of India" observes:—"Until they have the courage to do so, the public in India will continue to believe that grave injustice is being done to a gifted leader who has captured the hearts of the young." It may be noted that Mr. Bose goes to swell the number of those who are interned without trial in the great province of Bengal; last January the number given officially was 2574. Incidentally, the "Servant of India" points out that a League of Nations Committee, charged with the task of suggesting international remedies for terrorism, does not tolerate in its proposals either secret trial or detention without trial. The British Government in India falls below the League of Nations standard in both respects.

A political prisoner named Chatterjee has fasted for 111 days in Lucknow jail as a protest against the treatment of prisoners; at last the Government of India has agreed to consider his demands. But Mr. Chatterjee still has the resolution to say: "I shall resume the hunger strike irrevocably unless within a year and a half you shall succeed in getting my demands conceded by the Government."

HANDICAPS ON PRESS.

It is curious to note that a newspaper has been punished for giving a verbatim report of a speech made in the Legislative Assembly. Indian newspapers are constantly being fined or otherwise harassed. And several leading Trade Unionists have lately been imprisoned. And so one can go on with stories of the Government in Indian States, stories of peasants and workers exploited and squeezed; the British Government ultimately responsible for it all.

But when I open "Harijan" I pass into another atmosphere. Here one gets intimate pictures, week by week, of the daily life of the dumb millions of Indian peasants, and of the heroic thankless efforts that Mr. Gandhi's friends and disciples are making up and down India—mostly far from the great centres of political activity—alongside of the peasants, to make their life more tolerable.

SOUL OF A PEOPLE.

The best of India's sons and daughters are battling day by day, year by year, with the vast problem of India's poverty. Does the Government offer to help? Not at all, it insinuates that all this work is done from a political motive. And so, day by day, the cleavage gets deeper and deeper. Lord Willingdon, the retiring Viceroy, asks us to compare India in 1936 with India in 1931, when his term of office began. We do; the difference is that in 1931 India was full of hope, with all the excitement that hope brings—fresh life was bursting forth in all directions; whilst in 1936 most of that first promise has been trampled and crushed. India is in despair. But that is only a passing phrase. Willingdon and repression will soon be memories of the past, and the sons and daughters of India will yet prove that the victories of Imperialism are shortlived, while the soul of a people lives on to assert its right to freedom. India must win her own freedom; but it is a pity if Britain only yields it grudgingly.

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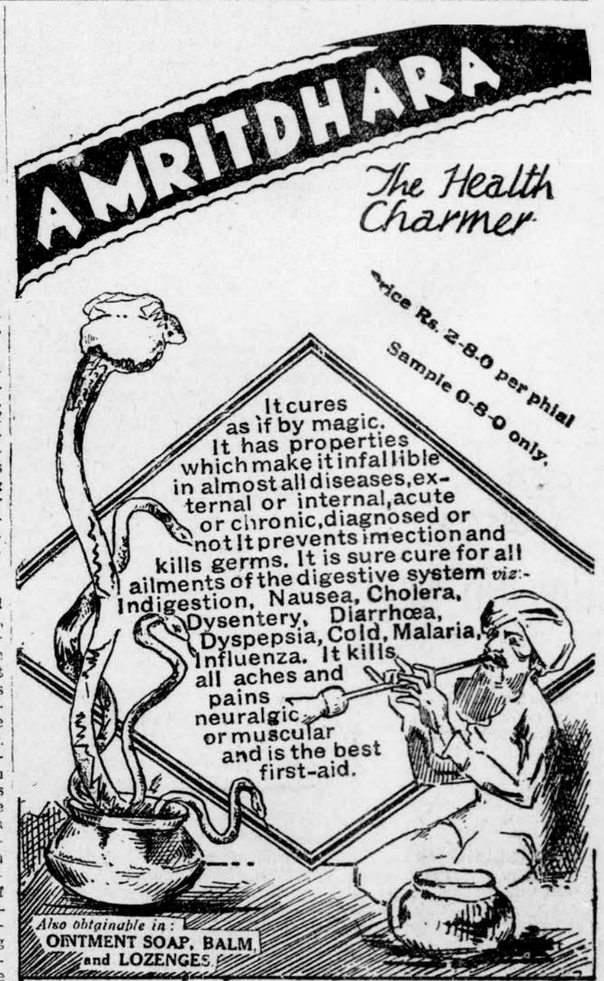
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Dry Weather In Eastern Belt

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Firm But Other Commodities Quiet

BOMBAY, May 25....

On Monday crossrates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on active trade and foreign buying influenced by reports of continued dry weather in the eastern belt. The technical position was sound.

SILVER STEADY.

London gold was quiet but silver was steady.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm on unfavourable weather report. Other commodities were quiet.

SECURITIES EASIER

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless in the absence of fresh news. Giltedged securities were somewhat easier due to the lack of speculative enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 25.

Previous closing	10.42
To-day's opening	10.46
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	10.46
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 25.

Previous closing	5.71
To-day's opening	5.71
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 200

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 25.

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness to-day on good trade and foreign buying influenced by dry weather conditions in the eastern belt which was however partially offset by beneficial rains in the western belt. On the other hand the technical position of the market was sound with the undertone very steady.

Trading in October commenced at 10.46 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with general enquiry fairly active with October gradually rising to 10.48. At this stage the demand somewhat subsided but the under current sentiment continued cheerful.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.46 with a rise of 4 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.40/11.39) 11.47/11.47
October (10.38/10.37) 10.46/10.46
December (10.34/10.34) 10.41/10.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 25.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.24) 6.28
American July (6.07) 6.10
Egyptian May (8.79) 8.80
Egyptian July (8.58) 8.69

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25.

Broach Cotton for July delivery moved around Rs. 200-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 200-4 with New York futures about 6 points up at that time.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: May 25.

F F Campbell and Coy's s s City of Worcester of 3430 reg tons Capt W D MacDonald arrived from Paulsbro via New York, St John, Alexandria, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt T E Daniel arrived from Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Southampton, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Salisbury of 3779 reg tons Capt O C Brown arrived from Basra via Abadan in water ballast.

Lionel Edward's s s Liebenfels of 3852 reg tons Capt E Telifield arrived from Marmagoa with ore and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Warialda of 1859 reg tons Capt C Woodruffe arrived from Batavia via Sourabaya, Java Ports, Galle and Colombo with sugar and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s s Shunko Maru of 5027 reg tons Capt M Inone arrived from Basra with cargo of scrap iron.

James Mackintosh and Coy's s s Chelatros of 2214 reg tons Capt E Meniadis arrived from Magadiscio in water ballast.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: May 25.

Nil.

LOADING.

Bombay: May 25.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 25-5-36:—

S.S. China Maru (N Y K) for China. Japan Ports.

„ Serbino (J F Co) for Karachi Calicut and Cochin.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 25.

Previous closing	4.97 27/32
To-day's closing	4.98 7/32
To-day's closing	4.97 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 25.

Previous closing	4.97 13/16
To-day's opening	4.97 7/8
To-day's closing	4.97 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, May 25.

Previous closing	75.59
To-day's opening	75.62
To-day's closing	75.63
Difference	+.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 25.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 7/8 and then rose to 4.97 15/16. Thereafter keeping steady with no important movements.

Franc opened at 75.62 and then gradually advanced to 75.66 on fairly good support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 15/16

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.63

LONDON SILVER

London, May 25.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	20 1/8d.

The market was quiet steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 25.

London gold (£6-19-8) £6-19-7

DISCOUNTS

London, May 25.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.70 3/4) 5.71 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.61) 34.61
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan	(63.37) 63.31
London on Shanghai	(1-2 13/16) 1-2 13/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 25.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/3, 50/3 and 50/5. The market was somewhat depressed by the absence of good cables from abroad with the result that rates eased under scattered selling and liquidation but subsequently prices displayed improved tendency on some covering purchases and upcountry demand. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/1, 50/1 and 50/3.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/6 and 34/9/6. There was little doing owing to the absence of any important movements in foreign exchange with prices moving in a very narrow margin. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/0 and 34/9/0.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 25.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 68 1/2 and July 68 3/4. The market was quiet but steady with very little speculative interest on absence of any stimulating outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. Prices advanced on commission house buying and some outside demand influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 25.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£199 3/4 buyers £200 1/4 sellers) £200 buyers £200 sellers Very steady.

Lead (£15 7/16 buyers, No sellers) £15 3/8 buyers. No sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) £40 1/4 to £40 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

RUBBER

Spot (£7 5/16) £7 5/16 paid and buyer

Forward (£7 1/2) £7 1/2 paid and value.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 25.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/2) 1-11 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop April May (£18 1/16) £18 1/16 paid and value.

Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 1/4) 12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery

Bombay, May 25.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 6

Sept. 1936 Delivery.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	4 6 9
Wheat September	4 5 6
Linseed May	7 1 9
Linseed September	7 4 9

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Slight Interest In Coals

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was out through. Slight interest was shown in coals. Teas were quiet. In Miscellaneous Iron and Steels kept fairly steady, while others were more or less unchanged.

Securities:—Three per cent paper 90/6 small lot, three and a half per cent paper 98/14, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 180 small lots, two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/8, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/8 small lots, five per cent loan 1939/44 109/5.

Banks:—Imperial conty 389, Reserve 130, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 99.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 2/9, Burrakur 12.

Jutes:—Adamjee pref 131, Howrah 49/11, Howrah "A" pref 139/8 small lot, Kamarhatty 486, Kinnison 542 ex div Union pref 143/8 ex div.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 5/6, Indian Iron and Steel 9/8, Saran Eng. 11/4, Assam Match 12/4, Bararee coke 17, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/10, B. I. Corporation pref 145, Indo Burma Petroleum pref 126/8, Midnapore Zemindary 72/8.

Teas:—East India 10/4, Tezpore ordy 8/12.

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 101/12.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 25.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees 1.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Gilt-Edgeds Weak But Textiles Firm On Stock Exchange

Cable And Wireless Issues Depressed

U. S. STEELS PROMINENT

Renewed Selling In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 25.

The taxation outlook and corporation borrowings weakened giltedgeds while textiles firmed up on Australian tariff changes favourable to Britain. The Governor's warning about possible effects of wireless competition on earnings depressed cable and wireless issues.

U. S. steels were prominent on news of increased steel prices which other American concerns are expected to follow.

Renewed selling followed firm opening in Wall Street.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8
Friday, May 15 £97 3/8
Monday May 18
Tuesday, May 19 £97 3/4
Wednesday, May 20 £97 3/4
Thursday, May 21 £97 3/4
Friday, May 22 £97 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Giltedged securities were dull and easier. Internationals were steady to firm. Oil shares show reactionary sentiment. Cable wireless were weak on Governor's remarks about competition on future earnings.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £84 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan £107 1/4) £107

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/8) £116 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-0) 20-0

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

Musical Industries (24-9) 24-9

Pinchin Johnson (46-0) 46-0

Imperial Chemical (38-10 1/2) 38-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolseworth New Ford (130-0) 130-0

Realisation 1930 (£88) £88

Dunlop Rubber (£34-7 1/2) £35

Universiay Ordinary (31-6) 31-6

Ford Motors (30-4 1/2) 30-9

Cable Wires (£7 5/8) £6 3/4

British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 123-9

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-1 1/2) 156-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 20-0

Distillers (102-9) 102-9

Bred and Dyers (7-10 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 11-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-0) 53-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (48-9) 49-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-4 1/2) 6-4 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9

Inter Nickels (£46 1/8) £47 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-6) 7-6

Tata Iron and Steel (104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1938/68 (£118 3/4) £118 3/4

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/8) £112 1/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/8) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-0) 28-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-6
Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant In Trust (30-9) 30-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (64-6) 64-6
Rand Imam (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 5/8) £14 5/8
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (£50) £50
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (96-3) 96-3
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (23-10 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Shell Transport (100-0) 100-0
Royal Dutch (£36 1/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£23 1/2) £23
L N E R Def (£5 5/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£137) £137
London Board G Stock (£103) £102 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 25.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 1/4) dol 62 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 57 7/8) dol 59 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 122) unquoted.

WHY CALL US HARIJANS?

A.-I. Adi-Hindu Depressed Classes Conference Protests

LUCKNOW, May 25.

An important decision urging the members of the depressed classes not to embrace any other religion till final decision was taken at the next All-India Conference was taken by the All-India Adi Hindu Depressed Classes Conference held at Lucknow for the last two days under the presidentship of Doctor Rasiklal Viswas of Calcutta.

The conference passed a resolution expressing full confidence on Doctor Ambedkar and supporting the Yeola decision taken under his presidentship regarding the change of religion. It was further announced that the depressed classes should not remain in the Hindu fold; it was, however, urged that till the next All-India Conference met and took any decision in this regard they should, under no circumstances, embrace any other religion.

The conference also passed a number of other resolutions, including the one appointing one All-India Committee under the presidency of Dr. Ambedkar to consider fully the question of conversion of depressed classes to some other religion from Hinduism asking to submit its report at the next session of the Conference.

Another resolution protested strongly against the use of the word "Harijan" for the members of the depressed classes and expressed dissatisfaction at the retention of that name, in spite of vigorous protests made by the leaders of the depressed classes to Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Harijan Board.

The Conference also recommended to the Government the arrangement of free and compulsory primary education for depressed classes boys and not to charge any fee for them in Government or Government aided schools and colleges.

WHY FORCED LABOUR?

Another resolution drew the attention of the Government towards "the inhuman system of free and forced labour (Beggar) which prevails throughout the country in one form or other and the grinding of the depressed classes under its wheels and which is a blot to the fair name of the Government", and requested the Government to appoint a committee consisting of one European, one Muslim one Hindu and two depressed class members to investigate the question of forced labour and suggest means and ways of its early abolition.—United Press.

The fourth Swadeshi Exhibition, which will be held in Mysore on May 30, will be opened by Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachariar, First Member of Council.

Iran Will Not Go Off Gold

Her Trade Representative Explains Factors That Go To Make Up The Stability Of Her Currency

The Trade Representative of Iran now staying in Bombay when interviewed by our representative, regarding rumours in certain quarters, concerning the stability of the Iranian Currency, explained the Currency System in Iran.

Iran is a gold standard country. The basis of Rial is gold. The coinage system is as follows:—

100 cents (Dinars) is 1 Rial.

100 Rials is 1 Pahlavi eq: to 1 £ gold sterling, eq: to 25 Fr. (Swiss or old Fr.) containing 7.322 382 grams of pure gold eq. to 124 present French Fr.

One Rial contains 4.14 grs. of silver (pure).

The following are the denominations:—

1 Pahalavi (gold), 1/2 pahalvi (gold), 5 Rials (silver), 2 Rials (silver), 1 Rial (silver), 1/2 Rial (silver). This gold standard was adopted by the laws of 1929 and 1931.

In 1932 the paper currency was issued on the basis of Pahalavi and Rial. The following are the denominations:—

1000, 500, 50, 20, 10, 5 (Rials) corresponding to every 100 per cent. paper issue circulating (against which there is always a reserve of 100 per cent in gold and silver). There also circulates side by side, another 60 per cent. in silver currency. The notes issued are 100 per cent. covered in gold and silver in the National Bank (Teheran) The guarantees are:—

(1) 60 per cent. Silver covering in public hands.

(2) 100 per cent. in bank (silver and gold).

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Currency Commission is composed of three M.P.'s, one from the Cabinet, the Public Prosecutor; one from the Directors of the National Bank, the Treasurer General, the Government Controller in the National Bank.

This Commission of Seven reports every year to the public and Parliament.

The last report was published in November, 1935. It states that there are 565 millions of Rial in paper currency circulating.

The following guarantees thereof are mentioned:—

	Rials.
(1) Gold Reserve in National Bank (Teheran)	306,538,171
(2) Gold abroad (Lond.)	876,372
(3) Silver Reserve in National Bank	168,752,901
(4) Silver in branches of the National Bank in the Country	174,171,653
(5) Silver abroad (Lond.)	37,388,911
(6) Foreign currency (abroad)	74,590,415
(7) Bonds and other foreign values (abroad	4,559,372
Total	7,66,877,795

The total makes a covering of 150 per cent. of notes in circulation (1935).

According to law of 1932, article 10, it is said so long as world situation..... is not normal, the National Bank is authorised not to pay minted or bar gold against paper and silver currency preventing gold drainage thereby, and which may break the back of the currency.

BALANCING FOREIGN TRADE.

Since 1930 there is a law for balancing foreign trade. By this law one must export to a country only so much as that country buys from Iran.

According to this system the country which does not buy from Iran cannot sell to her.

Only in the case of machinery an exception is made. It is bought against cash payment.

There are no foreign debts private or Governmental and the reserves maintained for the currency covering are after deducting all obligations.

IRAN AND INDIA.

As regards India, it was the second country of commerce in 1931-'32 with Persian imports from India worth 111,047,900 Rials and exports from Persia to India worth 87,147,900 Rials.

But in 1934-'35, it became the fourth country with 55,838,256 Rials. Persian imports against 50,949,169 rials exports from Persia—a 50 per cent. reduction in Indian trade with Iran.

The Iranian fiscal year commences on 23rd June. India imports from Persia (chiefly) almonds, carpets, pista, silks, poppy, dates, green cumin, raw cotton, gum, asafoetida, raisins and dried fruits etc.

The main export from India to Persia is tea (37 millions),—other exports are cotton fabrics, thread, black pepper, jute sacks, curry powder, wood etc.

(Private parties are not allowed to export not only gold and silver but paper (Iranian currency).

Rs. 100 is equal to 608 Rials (1 Re. eq. to 6 Rials approximately) though formerly 1 rupee was worth 2.50 rials only. The industries in Iran are of three kinds: Private, State and Mixed. But sugar is monopolised by Government though people also can manufacture it obtaining licence like salt in India.

The others are cement and textiles generally.

A railway is being constructed. Industries are restricted at present only to the necessities of consumption of the country.

Concluding the Trade Representative said the Iranian Government has no intention of devaluating or inflating as the currency existant is more than 100 per cent. (150 per cent.) covered.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6.)

possibly, a certain decline in the fire of flirtation with the Nazis.

New French Government

But even in that direction, nothing very substantial could happen,—until the new French Government comes into office. There is only a week more for M. Blum and his colleagues of the 'Front Populaire' to give French policy a re-orientation, which might clarify the situation in Europe. The Populist leaders have no illusion about the Nazi intentions, and the Nazi effrontery. They are pacifist by professions; and they have a heavy programme of reform to achieve at home. It will not be a simple task for Blum and his colleagues to nationalise the 'Banque de France', to repeal all the economy Decrees of the Laval regime; to provide nationally for old age, etc., to disband summarily the Fascist organisations. While the best energies of the Government are claimed by these domestic problems, they might naturally be unable to realise fully the danger of developments and manoeuvres on the Frontiers. And so we cannot expect much of a radical re-orientation in the foreign policy of the Blum Government.—unless the Nazis precipitate a conflict by some other 'etourderie', comparable to their invasion of the Rhineland. There is, of course, no more accurate phrase to describe the events of March 8 last than the one employed here.

Italy Consolidates Her Victory

Meanwhile, Italy goes on merrily with liquidation of all resistance in Abyssinia, and Italianising the administration so thoroughly that the League Council will have very little excuse not to recognise the "fait accompli." All likely malcontents are leaving, or are being driven out of, the country. The Ethiopian Bank is to be closed, and a branch of the Italian Bank opened in its stead. Foreign legations are asked to return the Guards they had sought when the Ethiopian regime was opposed by the Fascist invasion; and even unwelcome foreigners,—priests or journalists, traders or sight-seers,—who may not exhibit a degree of cordiality for the new regime which would suit its chiefs,—are given broad hints to make themselves scarce. Marshal Badoglio, the conqueror of Abyssinia, is called on a short holiday to Rome,—there to consider with the Duce over the situation in Europe. This old warrior is reported to have been against the Fascists at the time of the March on Rome; and had even the temerity, if report is to be credited, of opposing the Abyssinian venture of the Duce. He will now very likely be the hero of the moment,—a popular idol.—whom the Fascist boss may not quite stomach. But still he has proved himself too great a soldier to be utterly overlooked while war clouds are gathering so fast and large over Europe itself. The Nazi manoeuvres in Austria may, or may not have the sanction of the Duce; but they certainly add to the gravity of an already tense situation.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-5-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.601" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Trade Buying In New York Market

Absence Of Rain In Drought Sections

U. S. COTTON SEASON FORTNIGHT LATE

Early Appearance Of Leafworm In Texas

BOMBAY, May 25.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of rain in drought sections and trade buying. The absence of rain in the Eastern Belt checked selling of new crop months though it has not induced much buying.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Buyers hesitate to follow up advances above 1050 cents for new crop months but the demand increases on comparatively moderate declines, leading to expectations of trading markets pending more definite indications of the coming crop prospects improving crop reports in the Western and Central belts and showers in the drought Eastern belt were factors, but apart from a few points showers in the Eastern belt were considered to be inadequate.

The pool supplied May shorts within a few points of the average spot quotations. The pool's holdings of July are reported to be 318,000 bales and in October 124,000 bales. Some think that the pool's policies with regard to July delivery will follow the general lines of May liquidation.

The season is reported to about a fortnight late in the East a week late in the West and nearly normal in the Central belt.

The department of Agriculture reports an unusually early appearance of leafworm in Texas of May 5th compared to its first appearance on May 23, last year.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point with October 10.37. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices advanced 7 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.44 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.74c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 11.68c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 5.71. There was small trade calling otherwise the market was dull. The only feature of the day was trade calling of nears and hedging of distants. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.59d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed unchanged to 10 points down. At the close May was quoted 4.94, July 4.96 and October 4.98.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a restricted business. Sakels futures improved one point but Uppers declined one point.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The American cotton crop is reported late by two weeks and leafworm has appeared in Texas. At the moment there is need of further rains in the Eastern belt and it is too early to form any definite idea about the crop. The question of acreage is uncertain and private estimates show an increase of 11 to 15 per cent.

BUSINESS AT LOW EBB.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

Most operators regard the present level of prices as being unattractive, the probabilities of profits being regarded as too limited to warrant taking much part. On the one hand, shortage of contracts and the slow method in which the Government releases its holdings exert a stabilising force, which looks like continuing until we get nearer to the next crop; while, on the other, the knowledge that any advances will attract a freer flow of official liquidation restrains speculative activity on the "Bul" side, and at the same time the political situation all round is not conducive to enterprise. It would seem to us that the only factor that could, during the next two or three months, shake the market out of its apathy would be a well-founded crop scare, as the discount at which the next yield options stand, as compared to the spot months, is so material that such an event would undoubtedly attract considerable buying of them. It is true that the crop is reputed to have made a poor start and in many sections is late, but recent developments have been more reassuring and with favourable weather during the next month or so the plant will probably look in good shape. Some state that rains in the Western Belt have been insufficient; on the other hand, we have recently read a letter from the very regions in Texas from which the complaints come, which puts a very different complexion on the situation and indicates that the sub-soil moisture is excellent and that the fears of semi-droughty conditions have been very much over-emphasised. We notice that there has been some reduction in current ideas of the anticipated increase in acreage from various authorities, and expectation now generally looks for one of around 15 per cent. We understand, however, that the Soil Conservation programme of the Government is most difficult to understand and the majority of farmers have given up the idea of grasping it. This, we think, will lead to more active planting, and we are still inclined to believe that, given reasonably satisfactory conditions, the increase will be nearer 20 per cent.

CONTINENTAL SITUATION.

We have referred above to the political situation on the Continent and this seems to give cause for more anxiety as the weeks roll by. The recent elections in France have very much disturbed business confidence there and the flight from their currency has caused considerable weakness in the franc. Whilst Italy's victorious conclusion of the Abyssinian War may clear up matters somewhat, there are so many complications surrounding this that apprehension is felt in many quarters. International trade is still beset with innumerable difficulties and it is a remarkable thing that in face of such a situation the consumptoin of all kinds of cotton should be on so great a scale. It only shows that if the shackles which impede those in the various countries, who are endeavouring to do business with each other, were relieved, there is considerable ground for believing that the use of our commodity would show a distinct expansion.

We started this review by recording that business had been at a low ebb all round and whilst, perhaps, this has been more noticeable on the American Exchanges, it has also been a feature here. A ittle transference from old crops into new, a certain amount of selling of October against purchases overseas and a small amount of buying-in of hedges by merchants, owing to "calling" by the trade, have been the only sources from which business has developed.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-53 a.m.)	10.44+06
New York October lowest (10-0 a.m.)	10.37—01
Liverpool October highest	5.71
Liverpool October lowest	5.70—0

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Slightly warmer; light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma and Texas. All balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Cotton: 'Weather has improved West and Central Belts but unfavourable East. Prefer purchases."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Crop progress satisfactory during past week. Beneficial rains in Eastern Belt caused easing in distants. Continued good trade and foreign buying. Favour purchases distants.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, May 25

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	40	0	0
Highest	40	0	0
Lowest	39	14	3
Closing	39	15	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	39	12	6
Highest	39	12	9
Lowest	39	10	0
Closing	39	12	3
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	34	6	6
Highest	34	7	0
Lowest	34	5	6
Closing	34	5	6
Cottonseed September—			
Opening	20	0	6
Highest	20	0	6
Lowest	19	14	0
Closing	19	15	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 25.

The local Silver Bazar was quiet but steady with a limited enquiry. The market opened at Rs 50/2 and prices improved to Rs. 50/4 on scattered buying but later on there was some liquidation. The Gold market was fairly steady Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	50	3	0
Jeth Delivery	50	3	0
Ashad Delivery	50	5	0
Ready Gold	34	9	6
Jeth Delivery	34	9	3
Ashad Delivery	34	9	0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 25

Java ready	13	8	3
April June shipment	4	3	0
July September shipment	4	2	6
Kesar ready	13	6	0
Saraya ready	13	4	0
Spot Java	F.	3.90	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 25

	Cwts.
Wheat	20,528
Linseed	11,417
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	58
Gingellyseed	285
Groundnuts	6,196
Castorseed	2,241
Rice	63,728
Myrabollams	776
Cottonseed	3,794
Gram	1,166
Joowar	1,186
Barley	20
Bajree	40
Indian Sugar	5,157
	Tons.
Coal	1,155

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	34
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	80
Consolidated Gas	32
United Light and Power	6
American Tel and Tel	162 1/4
Western Union Telg	80 1/2
Radio Corporation	11
New York Central	35 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	58
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84
Kingdom of Denmark 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	34
General Motor	61 3/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	39
Socony	12 1/2
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	33
Amr Celanese	22
Sun Life of Canada	425
Int Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
American Smelting	77
North Amr Com	26
Canadian Pacific R R	12
Montgomery Ward	43
Sears Roebuck	70
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	101
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	117
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	114
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	107

Market strong; indication better market next week.

Total business: 3/4 million

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 23

Broach A/M opening 198; highest 198 1/4; lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 1/2

Broach J/A opening 198 3/4; highest 198 3/4; lowest 198 1/4; closing 198 3/4

Broach A/M 1937, opening 196; highest 196 1/4; lowest 195 3/4; closing 196

Oomra May opening 187 1/2; highest 188; lowest 187 1/4; closing 188

Oomra July opening 185 1/4; highest 185 1/2; lowest 185; closing 185 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 177; highest 177 1/4; lowest 177; closing 177 1/4

Bengal May opening 161 1/2; highest 162 1/2; lowest 161 1/2; closing 162 1/2

Bengal July opening 157 1/2; highest 158; lowest 157 1/2; closing 158

Bengal D/J opening 144; highest 144; lowest 143 3/4; closing 143 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-[illegible]) Rs. 5

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd May	14,399
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,612,568
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,102,824
Increase	509,744

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, May 25

May	192.50—
August	192.80+50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, The local market opened to-day at Rs. 199/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 200/10 on professional buying. Teji Mandi dealers were moderate buyers and the tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened quiet at unchanged prices. In the local market there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 200. Business was quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J-A	200	0	0
Broach A-M	196	12	0
Oomra July	186	12	0
Oomra D-J	177	12	0
Bengal July	159	0	0
Bengal D/J	144	0	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair. Partly cloudy in the extreme North of Florida.

Central: Partly cloudy.

Western: Generally fair. Local thunder showers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 25

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269
Banks selling T T	267
Banks buying T T	264 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	568
Banks buying T T	578
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	87 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 23rd instant	4.97 15/16
Japan/London 25th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 25th instant	7.33
Hongkong/London 25th instant	1/3 3/4
Shanghai/London 25th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 23rd instant	75.59
London/Belgium 23rd instant	29.44
London/Switzerland 23rd instant	15.41 1/4
London/Berlin 23rd instant	12.36 1/2
London/Stockholm 23rd instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 23rd instant	4.97 13/16
London/Amsterdam 23rd instant	7.37

Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Quiet.

Gold	
22nd instant	£6-19-11 1/2
23rd instant	£6-19-8
Silver London Ready	
22nd instant	20
23rd instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward	
22nd instant	20
23rd instant	20 1/16
Silver New York Ready	
22nd instant	45
23rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos	
22nd instant	9/16 p.c.
23rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos	
22nd instant	5/8 p.c.
23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

GOOD WEATHER OVER WHEAT AREA

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:

We prefer sales on advances due to good weather.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 117 October 144 at Cross Rate 4.97 27/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 198/8 Liverpool July 6.08 Rs. 65 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 196/12 Liverpool May 5.61 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 199/8 New York July 11.44 Rs. 56 at Cross Rate 4.97 27/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 196/12 New York March 10.41 Rs. 35 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 27/32

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 25

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 99/6/0

3 per cent 1941 105

3 per cent 1951/54 104/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12

4 per cent 1943 111/13

4 per cent 1960/70 115/6

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12

5 per cent 1939/44 109/7

5 per cent 1940/43 111/14

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/1

4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/12

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108

5 per cent M Deb 1959 117

6 per cent M Deb 1954 130

6 per cent K P T 1956 130

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/9 and ruled quiet but steady. Next settlement quotes annas three lower.

FIRM TONE IN N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22

"The market finished the week on a firm note, though the trend on most of the days was irregular with periods of easiness and heaviness. The pressure was light and the continued cheerful business news was sustaining factor with trading largely of a professional type. Buyers were cautious and sellers timid, while reports of still plenty of selling orders above the market exercised a disturbing influence in midweek, at the same time sentiment was aided by the placing of large orders for rail equipment and by the announcement of an agreement for the protection of employers displaced by railway consolidations.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 23

July	2.84+01
September	2.81+01
December	2.77+01
January	2.60+01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 23

May	68 3/4d.
July	69 1/4d.
October	68 1/4d.
December	67 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 23

May	0.93 1/4c.
July	0.86 1/8c.
September	0.84 5/8c.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, May 25

Yellow metal sheets	33	0	0
Copper sheets	39	0	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 25

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	173	169	164	161	
Punjab	...	173	169	164	161	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	187	...	
C P No. 1	207	204	201	197	...	
C P No. 2	202	199	196	192	...	
Broach No. 2	...	207	204	201	197	
Punjab-Ame	...	218	215	212	208	
Surat	...	243	240	237	233	
Rajpipla	...	240	237	234	230	
Navsari	...	249	246	243	239	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 23-5-36	6844000	4256000
Receipts yesterday 23-5-36	9000	2000
Exports to date 23-5-36	5664000	4333000
Stock at Ports 22-5-36	1684000	1739000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-5-36	1648000	326000
Stock at Liverpool 22-5-36	705000	701000
Visible Supply 22-5-36	4508000	4370000
Quantity in sight 22-5-36	11857000	7775000
Quantity out of sight 22-5-36	10455000	8723000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. 23-5-36.	This year.
Khandesh	354	201,499
Central India	121	259,145
Barsi and Nagar	241	160,251
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	37,731
Berar	1,132	328,996
Central Provinces	295	88,653
Total Oomras	2,143	1,166,277
Dholera	953	174,915
N W Provinces	27	61,810
Rajputana	...	80,611
Sind-Punjab	242	448,088
Broach	828	371,198
Coompta and Dharwar	103	55,575
Westerns Northerns	252	36,369
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,991
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	1,809	187,119
Comilla, Burma and		

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 21st May

In full-pressed bales	23-5-36.	This year.
Europe	3,249	431,218
Japan and China	8,602	1,105,253
Coast Ports	...	31,209
Up-country by Rail	...	163,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	425
Total	11,851	1,731,854
other sorts	...	462
Total	6,856	2,618,926

Short Covering And Realising In Steel Shares

MORE INCLINATION TO SECURE PROFITS

Absence Of Professional Support

BOMBAY, May 25

The local share bazar opened at about the previous closing level but on steady short covering prices assumed hardening tendency. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 642 and advanced to Rs. 655. Other sections were also steady with a moderate enquiry.

Later on the improvement was lost on increased realising. Operators were more inclined to secure profits while there was utter absence of any professional support and Defds came down to Rs. 638 and finally changed hands at Rs. 642 while ordinary shares stood at Rs. 167. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 692/8. Hydro Electric shares also ruled quiet in sympathy with weakness in Tata Steel shares.

The market is still full of speculative forum and to-day's decline cannot be trusted. As the realising and liquidation of long interest is expected to maintain healthy state of the market.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 25.

100	Ahm. Advance	271	4
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	690	0
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	162	8
100	Central India	225	0
100	Colaba	120	0
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	290	0
1	E D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100	Finlay	100	10
100	Gokak	162	8
1000	Hindustan	1575	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	61	4
100	Kohinoor	196	4
250	Laxmi	581	4
100	Madhavji	4	12
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	705	0
250	Modern	45	0
50	Mysore	85	10
100	New Great	112	8
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	39	8
1000	Sholapur	1,980	0
50	Simplex	62	8
100	Swadeshi	158	12
70	Gwalior	123	2
160	Indian	483	2
100	Katni Defd.	2270	0
100	Katni Ord.	387	8
10	Okha	276	4
10	Punjab	26	14
100	Shahaba d	496	4
70	United	137	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 25

Century 163 161 162/8

Bombay Dyeing 692 690 691 690

Kohinoor 196 197 196/4

Central India 225

New Great 111 112/8

Simplex 65, 62, 63 62/8

Swadeshi 161 162 160 158/12

Bundi 37 37/2 37/6

I Cement 483 482 483

Punjab 26/14

Shahabad 496/4

Andhra 1607 1602

Tata Hydro 196/6 170

Tata Power 1566 1572 1571 1573 1572 1570

Tram Ord 155/15 156/4

T Steel Defd 642 645 642 640 647 657 646 652 640 638 641

T Steel Ord 166 167 166/12 167/12 166/12 167/8 166/8 166/12

Tata Steel 2nd pref 169 170/8 170

Bellapur 175 176

B Steam 186 188

B Burma 406 408 407 408

100	Swan	78	12
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1170	0
1000	Western	652	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	109	4
25-50	Central	34	6
500	Imperial	1558	12
125-500	Im. Conty.	385	10
50-100	India	129	12
100	Reserve Bank	131	12
5	Union	5	11

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37	6

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12	8
15-75	New India	42	2
200	Oriental	4950	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1602	8
10	Ajmer	13	6
50	Bombay Tram	156	4
100	Bombay Suburban	176	4
10	Broach	11	12
100	Karachi	220	0
100	Poona	255	0
100	Surat	191	4
100	Tata Hydro	170	0
1000	Tata Power	1570	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	892	8
100	C. Province	97	0
100	Dhond Baramati	100	0
100	Gujrat	81	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500	Tapty Valley	778	12

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	35	6
30	Tata Steel Def.	641	4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	166	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	211	14
50	Belapur	176	4
250	Bombay Steam	288	12
125	Bombay Burma	407	8
50	Bombay Burma Con	143	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-8-3	
50	Bombay Telephone	112	8
100	Indian Bleaching	111	14
100	Indian Radio	501	14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	495	0
1000	Port Canning	572	8
15	Scindia	17	0
80	Premier Construction	82	4
75	Tata Oil	15	8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1440	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7	p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620	0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 25

	To-day	Total
Broach	6400	16450
Oomra	2150	5150
Bengal	1500	2200

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 19 13

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Shahidgunj Suit Dismissed

Police Stand By On Judgment Day

Danger Zones Of Lahore City Guarded To Prevent Trouble

LAHORE, May 25.

The Shahidgunj judgment day dawned in Lahore with batches of policemen moving out of the police stations to take up their duties as pickets in the danger zonesof the city.

While the entire police force has been asked to stand by, only a small part has been yet sent on duty. A small detachment of Indian troops has also been summoned and will be stationed near the Kotwali to meet emergencies.

The precincts of the Sessions Court where judgment will be delivered is closely guarded by armed and lathi police. Despite the fact that admission is restricted, the court-room is crowded with members of the Bar, and prominent Sikhs and Muslims, while outside, the police are kept busily engaged controlling the large crowd of Sikhs and Muslims.

Eleven Sikhs Sentenced

Judgment was also delivered to-day in the Pir Kakushah tomb case appeal, an offshoot of the Shahidgunj dispute. Eleven Sikhs including, Jethadar Tarasingh and Kuldipsingh, President and Secretary respectively of the local Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have been sentenced in this case to terms varying from six to 15 months on two charges relating to the alleged demolition of a tomb of Pir Kakushah stated to have existed in the Shahidgunj compound and which was held sacred by Muslims in general and the Khojas in particular.

Tarasingh and Kuldipsingh and five others have been sentenced on both counts to nine and six months respectively, sentences to run consecutively, while two others have been sentenced on the first count only to nine months and two more on the second count only to six months.

Defence Plea

The defence plea in the lower count was that the tomb in question was not of Pir Kakushah and that the land on which it stood was in possession of the Sikhs who had the right to do with it what they liked. The Lower court held that oral as well as documentary evidence showed that the tomb was of Pir Kakushah and that the Sikhs had no right to demolish the tomb merely because it stood on the property which passed into Sikh hands.

The electrified atmosphere of the sessions court was hushed into expectant silence as Mr. Sale, Sessions Judge, took his seat. In view of the length of the judgments, Mr. Sale explained, that he would merely pronounce the orders in court, and immediately announced the decision in the Pir Kakushah tomb case appeal, and acquitted all the appellants.

The judge held that the charge of trespassing the burial places with the intention of wounding religious feelings was not applicable to the facts of this case. Further, he was not satisfied that there was a tomb at the spot mentioned. There was no trespass, and under the circumstances, there was no knowledge and intention. The judge requested the appellants to leave the court room, which they did without making any demonstrations.

Taking up the Shahidgunj Civil suit, the Judge at the outset, read the paragraph of the judgment, in which he appealed to the public to keep calm, hoping that whatever observations he made in the course of his judgment they would not injure or exacerbate the feelings of either communities.

The Judgment.

Proceeding to the orders, the judge held that the Shahidgunj Mosque had not been used as a Mosque since 1762. The suit was barred in view of the decisions of the Gurdwara Tribunal as also the provisions of the Gurdwara Act. The judge, therefore, dismissed the suit and awarded costs to either parties.—A.P.

WHAT THE SUIT IS ABOUT

Note: The Shahidgunj Civil Suit, filed by Dr. Mohd. Alam, was the outcome of the alleged demolition by the Sikhs on July 8, of a dilapidated old building standing in the compound of the Shahidgunj Gurudwara, which was claimed by the Muslims as a Mosque said to have been built during the Moghal rule, and by the Sikhs as a place sacred to the memory of Sikh Martyrs. The protests, as a sequel to the demolition of the building, which were kept in virulent from till recently, led to grave rioting and bloodshed on more than one occasion and to stray assaults intermittently, which estranged the relations between the two Communities in Lahore.

The Suit was instituted on October 30 last by Dr. Mohd. Alam against the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee, represented by Rai Bahadur Badri Dass. The actual hearing of the case commenced on March 23 and concluded towards the end of April. Forty-two witnesses, including a number of Ulemas and Mr. Partab, Dy. Commissioner of Lahore, were examined for the plaintiffs, while 25 witnesses appeared for the defence. Sixty-seven documentary exhibits were filed by the plaintiffs, while the defence filed 92 exhibits.

Dr. Alam argued the case for the plaintiffs for full six days, and the defence arguments occupied four days, while Dr. Alam's reply took another two days.

THE FINDINGS.

LAHORE, May 25.

Mr. Sale, Sessions Judge, in delivering the judgment related in his brief his findings on the issues which were as follows:—

1. Masjid Shahidgunj is a 'juristic person' capable of suing through Maulana Mohamed Ahmed as next friend.

2. The suit for declaration of right of Moslems to say prayers does lie.

3. But the suit is barred....

(a) By a decision of the Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal dated 20th January, 1930,

(b) By provisions of the Gurdwara Act, though not by

(c) Decision of 1850 and 1883.

4. The notification under the Gurdwara Act was not secured by fraud and deceipt.

5. The subject matter of the suit was in its origin a Wakuf-i-e-a mosque, originally dedicated for prayers in 1722, but,

6. It has not been used as a Muslim place of worship since its possession and control were passed to Sikhs in about 1762.

7. The plaintiff's suit is not within the limitations.

8. The defendants have acquired from the Mahants in possession from about 1762.

9. The plaintiff is not entitled for the relief claimed.

The result is that the plaintiff's suit fails, and is therefore dismissed.

"Regarding cost, I have found, while holding claim to be barred by limitation, by Statute and Judicial decision, that in one important issue, viz. that the site in dispute was in its origin a Wakf property dedicated as mosque, there is favour with Muslims. The sudden and precipitate demolition of the mosque building by the defendants on the night between 7 and 8 July 1935, was no doubt in pure Islamic Law an Act of desecration, which gave the plaintiffs considerable justification for seeking remedy in a Civil Court.

"I therefore leave the parties to bear their own costs."

The judge dismissed the suit of Nuruddin on similar grounds, but allowed costs to be borne by the plaintiffs.—United Press.

The Congress Socialist Party got the Congress President's speech on "Socialism" recorded at the Ranjit Studios on Tuesday last. Pandit Jawaharlal with prominent members of the local Socialist Party and Miss Gohar (second from right) and Mr. Chandulal Shah, partners of the Studios.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELVES AS VOTERS?

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 5.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in Bombay for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

to keep a good stock of these at the office of the B. P. C.C. Those who cannot directly secure this kind of literature from the Government offices should at once write to the B. P. C. C. and get it from them. In any case no default on our part should come in the way of making the electoral roll as perfect as our efforts can make it.

STRIKE OF BHANGIS ENDS

Scavengers Resume Work Pending Decision Of Arbitrator

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH, May 25.

The Broach Bhangi strike which had continued for a month and a half ended to-day, on the following terms being agreed upon by the President and the Strike Committee of the Municipality and the representatives of the scavengers:—

(1) Mr. A. V. Thakkar (Bappa) to mediate. His decision to be accepted by the scavengers. The Municipality not being legally in a position to bind itself previously to accept such a decision or award, cannot do so. But the President of the Municipality gives his assurance that he for his part will accept Thakkar "Bappa's" decision and will press for its acceptance by the Municipality.

(2) The scavengers to go back to work immediately, and not to strike again within three months; they will revert to "status quo ante" the strike.

(3) There should be no victimisation, and arrears of pay to be paid.

(4) All prosecutions to be withdrawn.

(5) Every effort should be made to expediate the arbitration and the subsequent decision by the Municipality, the Municipality to take decision on the award within one month of the declaration of the award.

Mr. Thakkar is expected to come to Broach in the first week of June.

A mass meeting of the Bhangis, held yesterday evening, resolved to form Broach Bhangi Workers' Union to safeguard the rights in future.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

BANGALORE, May 25.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave the Nandi Hills on the 31st instant and arrive here the same evening visiting en route Chikballapur and other places.

During his stay here he will participate in the Harijan League demonstrations.—United Press.

Ensuring Congress Success In Elections

Citizens Urged To Make Electoral Roll Perfect

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, Provisional Alvisory Committee constituted for the purpose of co-ordinating and guiding the election activity in the Bombay Presidency writes:

The elections to the Provincial Legislatures under the new Constitution are very fast approaching and in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Lucknow Congress we have to do everything in our power to see that the Congress candidates go to the polls with a certainty of success. The extended franchise under the new Constitution has more than trebled the size of the electorate almost in every constituency. Unless every one of these newly enfranchised persons is brought on the electoral roll, the task of Congress is bound to be difficult.

Ordinarily it is the duty of Government to employ adequate machinery and take other measures to see that the extension of franchise is accompanied by an accurate registration of voters. We cannot, however, entirely depend upon Government efforts in this matter. We have to take time by the forelock and do everything in our power to see that every registrable voter is brought on the electoral roll.

Date Eextension.

The representation that the Provincial Advisory Committee made to the Government had resulted in the extension of time for the closing of provisional rolls from 10th June to 3rd July for Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District territorial constituencies, and July 10 for all other constituencies. In my opinion this etxension also is very short, especially in view of the fact that the provisional rolls for the general constituencies are not ready even to-day. Unless these provisional rolls are made available to the public institutions, the task of enrolment of new voters naturally becomes difficult.

We cannot, however, afford to waste any more time since the task before us is so vast and the time so short. We must start our work of enrolment forthwith in right earnest, irrespective of the provisional rolls which Government have been promising and which have not yet been made available.

Two Kinds of Voters.

If we examine the election rules in the Government of India Act, 1935, we find two kinds of voters for the general constituencies, those who are registrable on application and those who are registrable without application. In the case of the first, it is useless to wait for the publication of the provisional roll because if we have not already applied for registration there is no likelihood of our names being included in the provisional list.

The following are the cases where registration is made only on application:

1. Those who have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay Presidency or an equivalent examination;

2. In the case of a woman (*i*) if she is literate, *i.e.*, able to read and write in some language selected by her; or (*ii*) if she is the wife of a person who possesses any one of the qualifications at present prescribed for a general constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council.

There must be thousands of voters coming under this category who cannot come in the electoral roll unless applications are made in time with the necessary proof in support of each claim. The application forms printed by Goperson or institution doing the vernment are available to any person or institution doing the work of enrolment, and in case there is any difficulty in getting these, it should be immediately referred to the office of the B. P. C. C. (Congress House, Bombay—4) for prompt action.

In the case of women the application may be made on their behalf by their husbands and such applications must be sent so as to reach the registering offices not later than July 3, in the case of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District territorial constituencies and July 10, in the case of all other constituencies. Those who claim to be enfranchised by virtue of their holding the matriculation certificate should take care to support their application with the necessary University certificate.

Immediate Start.

The work of enrolling of these voters who can be registered only on application must immediately start since the names of these voters are not likely to be found in the provisional list which the Government will be shortly publishing.

In the second category of voters, namely, those whose names are registrable without application there is no harm in starting the enrolment work even in the absence of the provisional rolls. No doubt the Government enumerators have done a little work to get some of these newly enfranchised persons on the voters' list.

There must be, however, a considerable large portion of voters left out and it becomes the duty of every public worker and public institution to get this class put on the register as quickly as possible. A person who pays a monthly rent of Rs. 5/ in the city of Bombay or an annual rental of Rs. 18/ in any other urban area or a yearly land assessment of Rs. 8/ in the rural constituencies is entitled to be enfranchised under the new constitution. For this class of voters the enrolment can be made collectively.

Facility for Voters.

To facilitate this kind of enrolment we have printed for the City of Bombay a new type of form with the consent of the Collector of Bombay. On each one of these forms about 10 persons can write their names and the information necessary for their registration as voters. These forms will be kept at every office of the District Congress Committee and also at the office of the B.P. C.C. (Congress House, Bombay—4).

A little alteration in this form will suit the purpose of registration of this class of voters in the rural areas as well.

I have to appeal to all Congress organizations all over the Bombay Presidency to take immediate steps to see that no person who is registrable under the Act is left out from the electoral roll.

Government arrangements.

Government have issued small leaflets summarizing the various franchise qualifications and giving instructions as to the methods of enrolment. These can be had at all registering offices. Arrangements have also been made

(Continued in Col. 4)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

LIEUTENANT HALLOWELL, THIS COURT-MARTIAL FINDS YOU --INNOCENT!
THANKS TO YOU, INSPECTOR WADE
AND THE INFRA-RED CAMERA!
MEAN-WHILE---- TIGER TRAYNE MAKES A NOVEL REQUEST ----
CALL MISS MONTAGUE AN' TELL HER TO BRING ME A NEW SUIT, WILL YOU? --THIS ONE'S WRINKLED
OKAY--- THERE AIN'T NO LAW AGAINST THAT!
THAT JAILOR DON'T KNOW IT--- BUT THAT SUIT'S GONNA BE BETTER THAN A PASSKEY!
LYMAN ANDERSON
5-1
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